THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXXXI.

VOLUME XLIII.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by A. MURRAY and J. COCHRAN.

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES of Events, continued from our preceding volume.

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42.	2.	36.	*for* GOLDSMITH. *read* HAWKESWORTH.
191.	2.	8.	for *Lond. Gaz. Extraordinary, March* 13. read *London Gazette, March* 31.
277.	1.	10.	*read* will be no more
279.	2.	56.	*read* Dr Brownlow North, now Biſhop of Worceſter,
303.	2.	18.	*delete that and the three following lines, it being a report without foundation.*
551.	1.	28.	*for* John *read* Robert
——	—	30.	*for* Robert Dun *read* John Kay
671.	1.	53.	*for* Jonch, *read* Touch,
——	—	4.	*from the bottom, for* Mourice. *read* Mounie.

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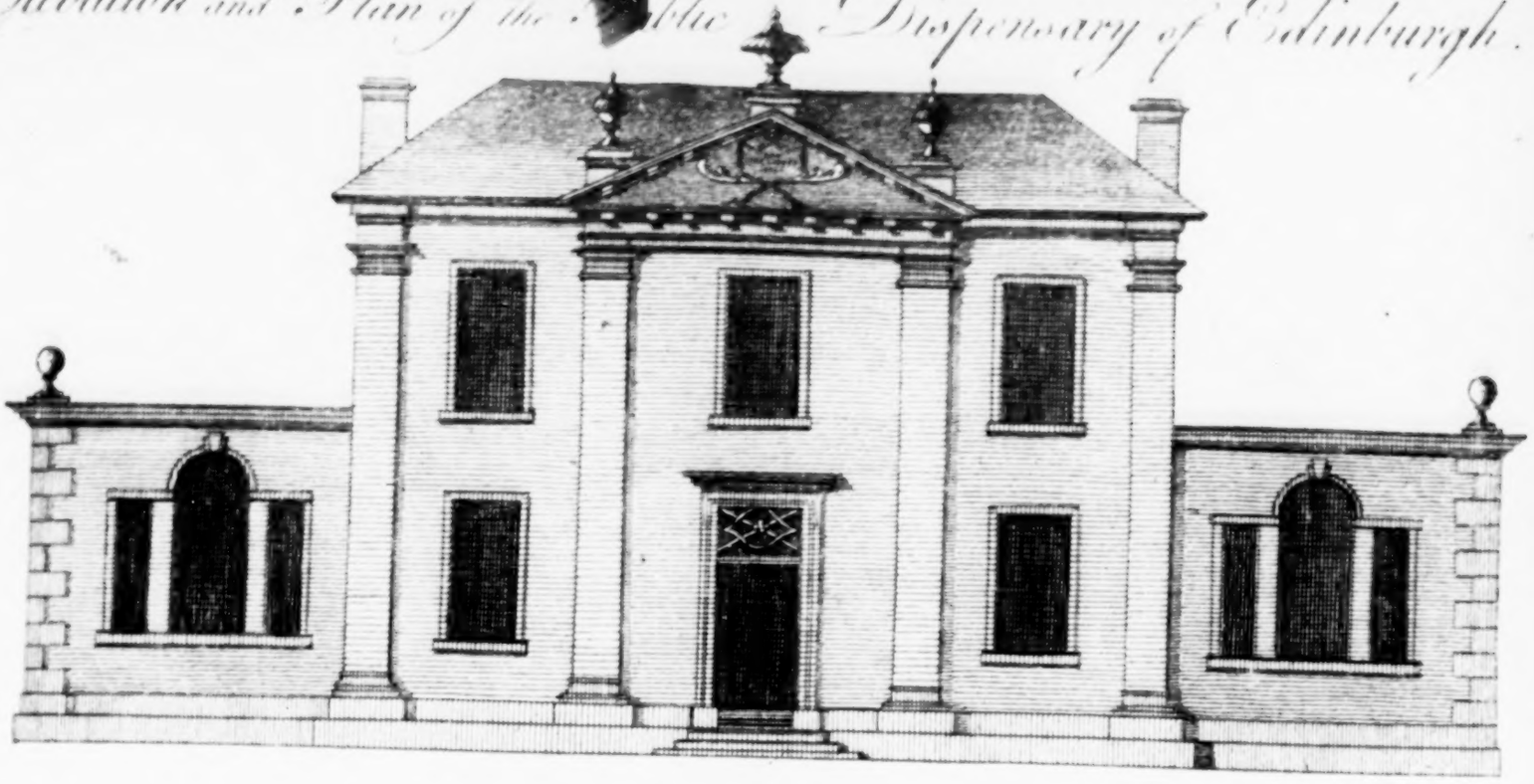
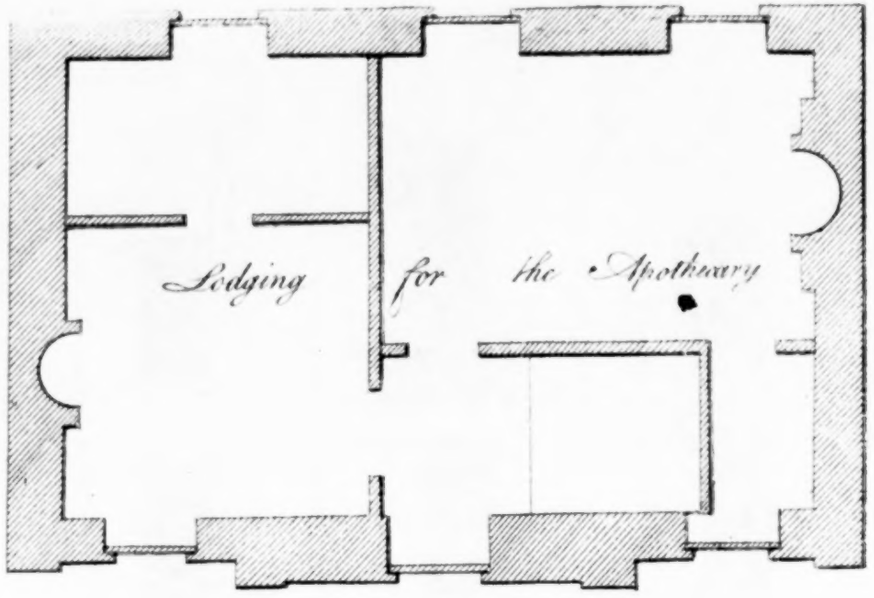
Elevation and Plan of the Public Dispensary of Edinburgh.





4. *from the bottom, for* Mourice. *read* Mounie.

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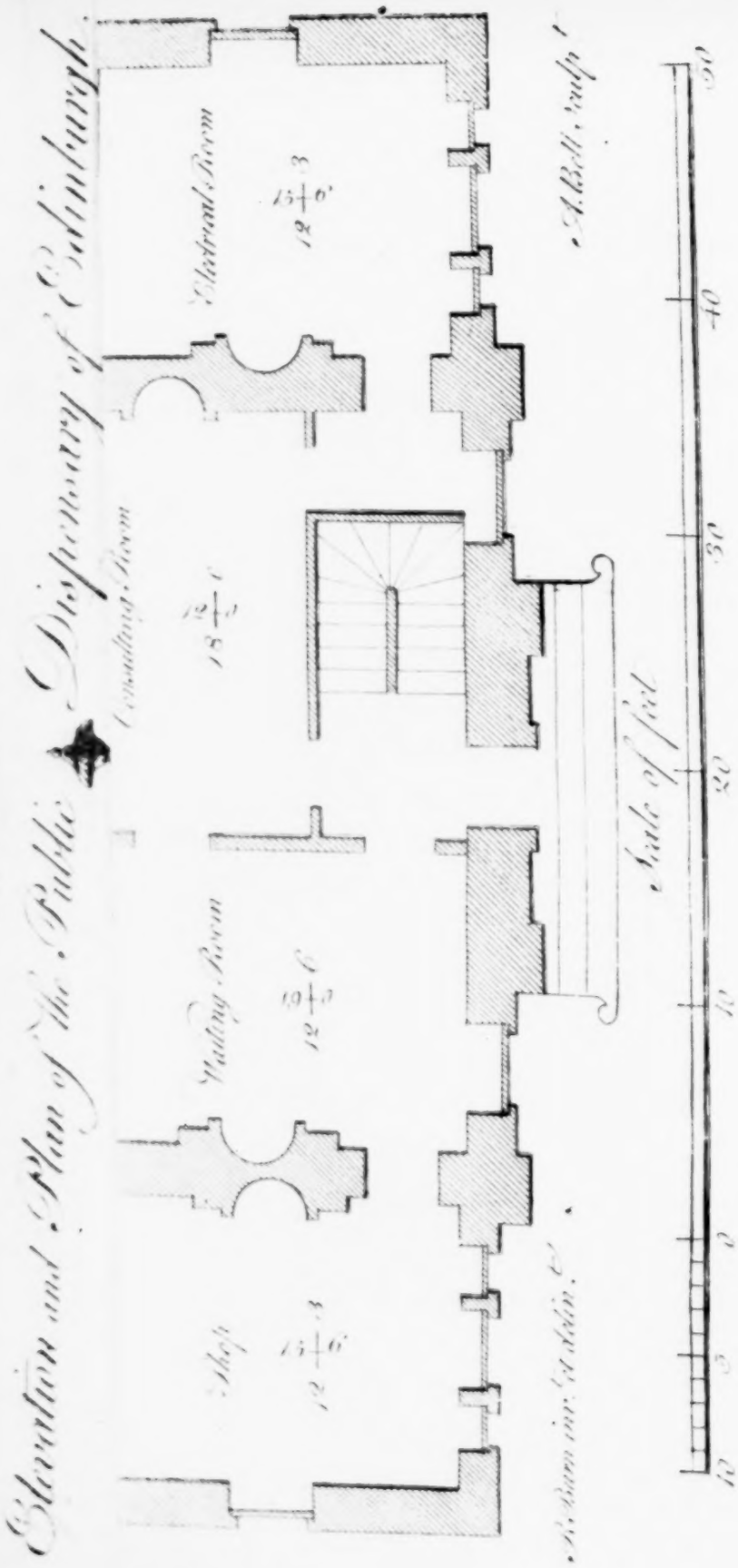

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THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1781.

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An Account of the PUBLIC DISPENSARY of EDINBURGH.

IN every populous community charitable eſtabliſhments become neceſſary. In no age have theſe been more numerous than in the preſent; in no nation more multiplied than in our own. Some are intended as a ſhelter from the ſcourges of poverty, others as a refuge to poverty when combined with diſeaſe. There are diſeaſes which require confinement; there are others to which confinement is highly injurious. To the former the ſalutary inſtitution of Hoſpitals is appropriated; to the latter that of Diſpenſaries is required. Their departments are entirely diſtinct, nor can they run into each other without producing injury and confuſion.

The labouring poor, in every crouded city, are expoſed to a variety of diſorders, which admit of cure, in a ſituation where their labours are loſt neither to their indigent families, nor to the public; where a father may ſtill provide for thoſe of his houſe, and a mother tend her helpleſs infants, while both are in a much more proper line of recovery than if confined in an hoſpital. Whatever opportunities ſuch patients may have for exerciſe and air in or about an infirmary, they are certainly out of their proper element. The idea of thoſe neceſſary reſtrictions to which they muſt ſubmit, the feeling of their being at a diſtance from family and friends, and that of being

being away from their uſual employments and manner of life, all tend to rankle their minds, and to prevent the ſucceſs of the beſt-inſtituted plan of cure. There are many inſtances of ſuch patients having been diſmiſſed as incurable, who, after their emancipation from a long confinement, have recovered to perfect health. While therefore the high utility of Hoſpitals, for *acute* diſeaſes, as certain fevers, and the like, as well as thoſe which require the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeon, is acknowledged; the neceſſity of Diſpenſaries for ſuch as are *chronic*, as nervous diſeaſes, cutaneous and various local affections, conſumption, king's evil, jaundice, and many others, muſt be perceived. Accordingly Diſpenſaries are eſtabliſhed in almoſt every populous city, their good effects are univerſally acknowledged, and they are patronized by perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

No place of its ſize abounds more with charitable eſtabliſhments than Edinburgh, no where is there a more uſeful or better-regulated Infirmary, no where ſo diſtinguiſhed a Medical School. The want of a Diſpenſary, however, was regretted by many, and particularly by the Students of Medicine. They had heard and attended Dr Duncan in the College and Infirmary with pleaſure. In conſequence of an application from them, as well as a conviction of its utility to the public, that gentleman iſſued propoſals, towards the end of the year 1776, for eſtabliſhing a Public Diſpenſary in Edinburgh [39. 720.]. The Managers of the Infirmary, apprehenſive of its interfering with that charity, publiſhed their diſapprobation of the plan. As however there was hardly a town in England which had an Hoſpital without a Diſpenſary, and as experience had ſhewn ſuch an union attended with the beſt effects, the plan was not relinquiſhed, but committed, with ſubmiſſion, to the fair and undangerous teſt of Time's experience. Accordingly the Diſpenſary of Edinburgh, while, from a trial of almoſt five years, it has diminiſhed neither the number of patients, nor the revenue, of the Royal Infirmary, has admitted upwards of three thouſand, whoſe caſes were entirely improper for hoſpital-treatment; in which number, it is worthy of notice, there were many, who, though reduced to poverty, had ſeen better days, and never would have ſubmitted to confinement in a common receptacle of diſeaſe, among objects too whom perhaps they remembered to have often fed at their doors. Indeed, ſo far from abſtracting patients from the Infirmary, the Phyſicians of the Diſpenſary have daily occaſion of recommending them thither.

The Diſpenſary had ſcarcely exiſtence when it found a patron in the Hon. Henry Erſkine; and to the benevolent exertions of that amiable and public-ſpirited gentleman it, in a great meaſure, owes its ſucceſsful progreſs, and preſent eſtabliſhment*. Managers were firſt elected by the contributors, and a proper conſtitution given to the Diſpenſary, in November 1777. The following gentlemen were then choſen: The Hon. Henry Erſkine, Advocate; James Dewar, Eſq; of Vogrie; William Fullerton, Eſq; of Carſtairs; Mr Thomas Elder, and Mr Robert Scott, merchants. At the ſame time Mr Thomas Scott, Writer to the Signet, was elected Secretary, and Dr Andrew Duncan, and Dr Charles Webſter, Phyſicians. The year after, the number of managers was increaſed, by the addition of Dr William Laing, Phyſician; Mr Alexander Hamilton, Surgeon, now Profeſſor of Midwifery; Mr John Horner, Merchant; Mr Alexander Wallace, Banker; and Mr James Cowan, Watchmaker. At the laſt annual meeting, in January 1781, the following gentlemen were added to the above: The Rev. Sir Harry Moncreiff, Bt; Sir Stuart Threipland, Bt; Dr James Hunter, Phyſician; Mr Robert Jameſon, and Mr John Græme, Writers to the Signet; Mr Benjamin Bell, and Mr Thomas Hay, acting Surgeons in the Infirmary. It was thought proper to have citizens of every deſcription in the management, as being the beſt pledge to their reſpective acquaintance among the public, that the contributions were properly applied.

With the contributions already raiſed, the body of the houſe † is built; a conſulting-room for the phyſicians, and a waiting-room for the patients, are fitted up; and furniture for a ſhop is purchaſed. The wings, containing a ſhop,

* An elegant half-length portrait of Mr Erſkine, a preſent from Mr Weir, an ingenious young artiſt of this city, is placed, by order of the Managers, in their New Hall, as a teſtimony of reſpect.

† See the elevation and plan of this building, fronting p. 1.

an

an electrical room, and lodging for the Apothecary, are to be carried on according as ſubſcriptions come in. The expence of medicines is defrayed by an additional fee which each ſtudent pays for attending the practice and lectures of the phyſicians on the caſes of the patients. Till January laſt, the patients attended in rooms hired in the College wynd, and the lectures were given in the Medical Academy, the rent of both being L. 15 Sterling a-year. This, when the building is finiſhed, will be ſo much annually ſaved to the funds of the charity.

The ſubjoined regulations will explain the other particulars of this inſtitution; and it may be obſerved, that if its uſefulneſs to the public has been ſo conſiderable even without the advantages of a fixed ſpot, it cannot fail to be greatly extended if the Managers are enabled to put the above plan in execution. We may hope, therefore, that the tide of benevolence will now be as much for this moſt uſeful charity, as that of prepoſſeſſion was at firſt ſtrongly againſt it.

Regulations for the Public Diſpenſary of Edinburgh, eſtabliſhed by the general meeting of contributors.

1. The benefits of this charity, which is intended for affording advice and medicine to the indigent when ſubjected to diſeaſe, ſhall be entirely confined to thoſe patients who have formerly been in ſuch a ſituation in life, or who are ſubjected to diſeaſes of ſuch a nature, as to render it improper for them to be admitted into an Hoſpital.

2. To prevent interference with the Royal Infirmary, the Phyſicians and Surgeons to that charity ſhall have free acceſs to the regiſters of the caſes of patients treated at the Diſpenſary; and if any of them ſhall give it as his opinion in writing, that any patient under treatment there is an improper object for it, ſuch patient ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed, upon being offered admittance into the Royal Infirmary.

3. Every perſon contributing five guineas to the fund of this charity, ſhall be intitled, for life, to attend and vote at the annual election of Managers, and at other general meetings, for the nomination of officers, or eſtabliſhment of regulations for the government of this charity. Every perſon contributing one guinea to the funds of the Diſpenſary, ſhall be intitled to theſe privileges for the ſpace of two years, and for every larger ſum, the time for which he has a title to enjoy theſe privileges ſhall be extended in proportion.

4. A general meeting of contributors ſhall be held annually, for the election of ſuch a number of ordinary Managers for ſuperintending the buſineſs of this charity, as they may think proper; and without the conſent and authority of a general meeting, no new regulations ſhall be introduced.

5. All vacancies in the offices of Secretary, Treaſurer, Phyſicians, Apothecary, or other officers to this charity, appointed *ad vitam aut culpam*, ſhall be ſupplied by the ſuffrages of a majority of the contributors at a meeting called for that purpoſe.

6. Such patients as bring recommendations to the Diſpenſary from contributors, ſhall, if their caſes be not deemed improper, be admitted to the benefits of it in preference to all others.

7. The children of indigent parents who come recommended by contributors for inoculation, ſhall have that operation performed gratis, and have ſuch medicines and attendance as may be thought neceſſary.

While the advantages which have already reſulted from the Diſpenſary are univerſally allowed, there can be little doubt, that, under theſe regulations, by which the ſole management of it is ultimately veſted in the general body of contributors, its beneficial influence will be continued and increaſed. It is therefore hoped, that thoſe who have not yet contributed, will be induced to encourage this inſtitution. A full liſt of thoſe who have already contributed, is to be ſeen at the ſhop of Mr William Gordon, bookſeller, Parliament ſquare; by whom contributions are received, and receipts granted. For offerings of a more private nature, a charity-box is fixed up at the Diſpenſary in Richmond ſtreet; over which are placed the following lines, recommending it to the attention of every humane paſſenger:

——— Pity human woe;
'Tis what the happy to the wretched owe.

Our readers have ſeen accounts of the eſtabliſhment and ſtate of the infirmaries of Edinburgh, [1. 40.; — 9. 199.; — 42. 715.], and Aberdeen [17. 48.; — 26. 112.; — 42. 715.]

A SECOND REPORT [42. 693]. of the Commiſſioners appointed to examine, take, and ſtate, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the kingdom.

PUrſuing the line of inquiry marked out in our firſt report to the legiſlature, namely, an examination of the balances in the hands of thoſe accountants who receive money from the ſubject, to be paid into the exchequer; that we might omit no office of receipt, and no receiver of the public revenue under that deſcription, we obtained from the office of the Auditor of the Exchequer, "A liſt of all the public offices where money is received for taxes or duties, and of the names of all perſons who are receivers of public money raiſed upon the ſubject by taxes or duties, and who pay the ſame into the exchequer."

We have examined into the manner in which the public revenue is collected, received, and paid into the exchequer, in all theſe offices, and by all theſe receivers.

In the cuſtoms, the receiver-general, William Mellith, Eſq; certified to us, That upon the 10th of September laſt, there was in his hands, excluſive of the current weekly receipts of the duties of the cuſtoms, the ſum of 4412 l. 3s. 10d. which ſum was the amount of certain collections tranſmitted to him, either from the plantations, or particular outports; and was to continue in his hands no longer than until the comptroller-general, as to ſome parts of it, and the commiſſioners, as to other parts, ſhould direct under what heads of duties the ſeveral items of which this ſum was compounded, ſhould be arranged, and paid into the exchequer, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of. Mr Mellith has informed us, that part of this ſum has been ſince paid by him, according to orders of the commiſſioners and comptroller-general; and that the other parts thereof, amounting to 3288 l. 14s. 11d. 1q. was remaining in his hands the 20th inſtant. This remainder, we are of opinion, the commiſſioners and comptroller-general ſhould in their ſeveral departments arrange, and the receiver-general ſhould pay according to ſuch arrangement, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

By the examinations of Joſhua Powell, Eſq; chief clerk to the comptroller-general, and of Mr Anthony Blinkhorn, aſſiſtant to the receiver-general, it appears, that the duties of the cuſtoms are collected by officers either in London or at the outports. In London, the chief teller every day receives them from the collectors, and pays them into the office of the receiver-general; at the outports, the collectors remit their receipt by bills to the receiver-general, and are not permitted to retain in their hands above 100 l. unleſs for ſpecial reaſons, allowed of by the commiſſioners, and by the Lords of the Treaſury. The nett produce of every duty received in each week, is paid by the receiver-general in the following week into the exchequer.

In the exciſe, we find, from the examinations of George Lewis Scott, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners, and of Richard Paton, Eſq; ſecond general accountant, (both annexed to our firſt report), that the collectors retain in their hands no part of the duties they receive; and that the receiver-general every week pays into the exchequer the nett produce of this revenue, unleſs ſome foreſeen demands in the following week make a reſervation of any part of it neceſſary.

In the ſtamp office, we examined Mr James Dugdale, deputy-receiver-general; and Mr John Lloyd, firſt clerk to the comptroller and accountant general; from whom we collect, that the whole produce of theſe duties, ariſing either from the receipt at the office in London, or from bills remitted from the diſtributors in the country, is paid every week into the exchequer.

In the Salt-office, Milward Rowe, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners, and Mr John Elliot, correſpondent, were examined. The collectors of theſe duties are continually remitting their receipt to the office in bills; every week the account is made up, and the whole balance paid into the exchequer; reſerving always in the hands of the caſhier a ſum not exceeding 500 l. for the purpoſe of defraying the incidental expences of the office.

In the office for licenſing hawkers and pedlars, we learn from Mr James Turner, one of the commiſſioners, that the riding-ſurveyors keep remitting to this office, in bills, the duties they receive in the country; which the caſhier pays, together with what he receives in London, weekly, into the exchequer, purſuant to the act of the 9th and 10th of K. William III. provided his whole receipt

ceipt amounts to more than 200 l.; reſerving in his hands ſuch a ſum as may be ſufficient for the payment of ſalaries, incidents, and current expences.

In the office for regulating hackney coaches and chairs, we collect from the examination of Mr Joſeph Marſhall, clerk to the receiver-general, that the duties or rents of the hackney-coaches become due every lunar month, and of the hackney-chairs every quarter; and theſe rents being uſually paid within a certain time after they become due, the receiver-general makes a payment of 2000 l. into the exchequer every twenty-eight days; except that each of his quarterly payments amounts to 500 l. only; as he then reſerves in his hands a ſum for the payment of ſalaries and the incidental expences of the office.

The punctuality and expedition with which the duties collected in theſe offices paſs from the pocket of the ſubject into the exchequer, leave us no room to ſuggeſt any alteration in the time or manner of paying in the ſame.

In the poſt-office, Robert Trevor, Eſq; the receiver-general, in anſwer to our precept, returned a balance of 9358 l. 2 s. in his hands upon the 5th of September laſt. From his examination, and from thoſe of William Fauquier, Eſq; accountant-general in this office, and of Mr William Ward, collector of the by and croſs road office, it appears, that this revenue is paid into the office of the receiver-general, either by certain officers or collectors in London, (ſome paying every other day, ſome weekly, and ſome quarterly), or by remittances in bills from the poſtmaſters in the country, who do not keep the money they receive any conſiderable time in their hands. The collector of the by and croſs road office makes his payments to the receiver-general quarterly, and to the amount of about 15,000 l. each quarter. The receiver-general pays into the exchequer 700 l. every week, purſuant to the act of the 9th and 10th of Q. Anne, chap. 10. and the balance in his hands he pays in every quarter; reſerving about 5000 l. to anſwer incidental warrants from the board, to pay ſalaries, and other expences of the office.

There are four branches of the revenue which are collected, not under the direction of commiſſioners, but by ſingle perſons only. Theſe are, the firſt fruits, and the tenths of the clergy; and the deductions of 6 d. and of 1 s. in the pound out of penſions, ſalaries, fees, and wages.

We examined Edward Mulſo, Eſq; the receiver, and John Bacon, Eſq; the deputy-receiver, of the firſt fruits; who informed us, that this revenue is received from the clergy, at the office in London; that at the end of October or the beginning of November in every year, this receiver pays into the exchequer, the nett receipt of the preceding year, ending 31ſt of December; and that the balance of this duty, in his hands, upon the 30th of November laſt, was 4332 l. 8 s. 11 d. 3 q.

Robert Cheſter, Eſq; the receiver of the tenths, being examined, we find, that theſe payments become due from the clergy every Chriſtmas; that they ought to be made before the laſt day of April following, and if they are not made before the 31ſt of May, he delivers an account of the defaulters into the exchequer; that he receives theſe payments, together with the arrears of former years, during the following year, ending at Chriſtmas, at which time he makes up his yearly account; and in the month of June or July after, he has, for the laſt three years, paid into the Exchequer the nett receipt of the preceding year; and it appears, that, upon the 20th of December laſt, the ſum in his hands was 7890 l. and 2 d. 2 q.

Both theſe dues from the clergy are granted in purſuance of the 2d and 3d of Q. Anne, chap. 11. to the corporation called "The Governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy." Theſe Governors uſually hold their firſt meeting ſome time in November every year, a ſhort time before which it has been cuſtomary for theſe receivers to make their payments into the exchequer.

Thomas Attle, Eſq; receiver of the ſixpenny duty, collects it from the offices and perſons charged, either quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, according to the practice of the officer or perſon he receives it from. He has no ſtated times for his payments into the exchequer, except that in March or April, every year, he pays in the balance then in his hands, of his laſt year's collection. By his return to us, upon the 16th of December laſt, the ſum of 6881 l. 7 s. 11 d. was then remaining in his hands; but

but this ſum, as he has ſince informed us, he has paid into the exchequer, together with the balance of his year's account ending the 5th inſt.

Richard Carter, Eſq; receiver of the one-ſhilling duty, collects it from different offices, at different times: he uſually makes payments every quarter into the exchequer, and once a-year pays in the balance. The ſum in his hands, upon the 20th of October laſt, was 2050l. 15s. 7d.; and he has ſince ſignified to us, that he has paid the ſame into the exchequer.

The intention of that clauſe in the act which directs our firſt inquiries to the public money in the hands of accountants is, that the public may the ſooner avail themſelves of the uſe of their own money; one of the indiſpenſable means of obtaining this end is, to accelerate the payments of the revenue into the exchequer.

Out of the revenue of the poſt-office, the act of Q. Anne orders a payment of 700l. every week into the exchequer; and aſſigns as a reaſon, "the raiſing a preſent ſupply of monies for carrying on the war, and other her Majeſty's moſt neceſſary occaſions." The neceſſary occaſions of theſe times, require payments as large and as frequent as can be made. It appears from an account of the nett produce of the revenues of the poſt-office at the time the act of Q. Anne paſſed, and from the accounts of the preſent weekly receipts of theſe revenues, and of the balances paid quarterly into the exchequer, tranſmitted to us from the receiver-general, that the revenues of this office are much increaſed, and that the current weekly receipts will ſupply a much larger payment than 700l. We are therefore of opinion, that the method of paying the balance every week into the exchequer, eſtabliſhed in the cuſtoms, exciſe, and other offices above mentioned, ſhould be adopted in the poſt-office; and that the receiver-general ſhou'd every week pay the nett balance of his receipt into the exchequer, reſerving in his hands no more than is neceſſary to anſwer the current payments, and expences of the office.

It appears to be cuſtomary for the receiver of the firſt fruits, to detain in his hands the produce of the whole year, until eight or nine months after that year is ended, beſides receiving the current produce of thoſe months; and for the receiver of the tenths to detain in his hands, for at leaſt a year, the whole of this duty, received by him before the 31ſt of May, in each year, (at which time he delivers a liſt of the defaulters into the exchequer), beſides receiving the current produce of that year. It appears likewiſe, that the receivers of the ſixpenny and ſhilling duties, do not pay into the exchequer the whole produce of theſe duties as they receive them. All ſuch detentions are, in our opinion, a diſadvantage to the public, and liable to abuſe. There exiſts no reaſon why the public ſhould not have the cuſtody and uſe of public money, rather than an individual, until the ſervice to which it is appropriated, of whatever nature that ſervice may be, calls for its application: the public coffers are the ſafe repoſitory for public money.

One purpoſe, among others, expreſſed in the act that appoints us, is, That any defect in the preſent method of collecting the duties may be corrected, and that a leſs expenſive one may be eſtabliſhed; and we are expreſsly directed to report ſuch regulations, as in our judgement ſhall appear expedient to be eſtabliſhed, in order that the duties may hereafter be received in the manner the moſt advantageous to the public.

We therefore, in obedience thereto, think it our duty to ſubjoin one obſervation, that has occurred to us during the progreſs of our inquiries.

The land-tax, and the duties ariſing from ſtamps, ſalt, licences to hawkers and pedlars, and from hackney coaches and chairs, are under the management of five ſeparate and diſtinct boards of commiſſioners, conſiſting of twenty-five in number; the amount of the groſs produce of the laſt four of theſe duties, by the returns made to our precepts, is 851,126l. 3s. 1d. 3q.: of the nett produce, 760,548l. 15s. 6d. The time in which the commiſſioners are uſually engaged in tranſacting the buſineſs of their ſeveral offices is as follows: the attendance of the commiſſioners of the land-tax, at their office, is thrice a-week; of the ſtamp office, thrice a-week; of the ſalt-office, twice a week; of hawkers and pedlars, once a-week; of hackney coaches and chairs, once a-week.

We are aware, that the comparative produce of different duties is not alone a criterion by which we may judge with

with preciſion and certainty of the time, trouble, expence, and number of officers neceſſary to be employed in the management of them; to have formed an accurate and deciſive opinion upon this point, it would have been neceſſary to have entered into an examination, which would have carried us too far from the object of our preſent inquiry; but we are of opinion, that the ſmall produce of ſome of theſe duties, and the ſhort time in which each of theſe five boards are able to tranſact their buſineſs, are circumſtances which induce a ſtrong preſumption, that ſo many eſtabliſhments are not neceſſary for the management of theſe branches of the revenue; and which lay a reaſonable foundation for an inquiry, whether there may not be formed a conſolidation of offices, beneficial to the public. This ſuggeſtion we ſubmit to the wiſdom of the legiſlature.

GUY CARLETON. (L. S.)
T. ANGUISH. (L. S.)
A. PIGGOTT. (L. S.)
RICHARD NEAVE. (L. S.)
SAM. BEACHCROFT. (L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND. (L. S.)

Office of Accounts, Bell-yard,
31ſt of January, 1781.

A tranſlation of extracts from a letter from Monſ. du Portail, brigadier-general in the American army, to Monſ. le Compte St Germain, miniſter of war, written from the camp at White March (1777), four leagues from Philadelphia, ſome time after the battle of Brandywine, and the affair at Germantown, [39. 597. 9, 602, 642.]. *Found on board an American veſſel bound to France, and carried a prize into Ireland.*

THE writer after giving a circumſtantial detail of many intereſting particulars concerning the American war, accompanied with judicious and ſenſible ſtrictures upon the blunders, the inability and miſconduct of Gen. Howe and other Britiſh commanders, with very juſt and ſhrewd remarks upon the manners, diſpoſitions, and natural character of the people of America, he then, with much candour and good ſenſe, gives his opinion, as to what, he thinks, may either retard or prevent, or haſten and forward the reduction of America by the Britiſh forces. —— "But what will tend above all (ſays he) to haſten this reduction, [*et meme l'opere preſque ſeule, c'eſt le manque de munition du guerre, et les choſes neceſſaires a la vie*] and even of itſelf alone almoſt will produce this effect, is the want of proviſions for war, and a ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life, and of cloathing. Before the war the Americans lived in plenty, in eaſe, and in indolence, with every enjoyment of life; if to a certain degree therefore they be deprived of thoſe conveniencies, they will undoubtedly prefer [*le joug des Anglois, a une liberté qui lui coute ſes douceurs de la vie*] a ſubjection to England, to a liberty which coſts them all the ſweets of life; ſuch is the nature of this people, ſoft, ſluggiſh, indolent, inactive, without vigour, without paſſions for the cauſe in which they are engaged, and which they only ſupport, merely from the force and the motion which has been impreſſed upon them by their leaders. Theſe, with other particulars which I have formerly had the honour to communicate to you, may aſtoniſh you, Sir; but believe me, there is not a coffee-houſe in Paris, where there is not to be found a hundred times more enthuſiaſm for this revolution, than in all the United States together.

France, then, if ſhe is ſolicitous and in earneſt for completing this revolution, ought to furniſh thoſe people with every article that is neceſſary, not only for carrying on the war, but likewiſe with many of the neceſſaries of life, ſuch as ſugar, ſalt, ſpirituous liquors, &c. as to food; and likewiſe cloathing in moſt of its articles; leſt they, through the want of thoſe things, feel the hardſhips and miſeries of war preſſing too hard upon them. — This no doubt will coſt France many millions; in the end however the money will be well expended, by enſuring a full and ample recompence and indemnification, in the ruin and annihilation of the power of England, by the loſs of her marine, her colonies, and her commerce, and leave at laſt France without a rival.

Nevertheleſs ſome perſons (the Abbé Reynal among others in his hiſtorical romance) pretend, that France would not find her advantage, or be a gainer, by the Engliſh colonies becoming free and independent; that in this event ſhe would run the riſk, and be in danger, of loſing her own proper colonies. This however is chimerical; for to every one well

well acquainted with this country, it muſt appear evident, that ages will be required, before the Americans can poſſibly be in a condition to fit out ſquadrons of force ſufficient to make conqueſts; and, long ere that period arrives, jealouſies ſpreading from province to province, (the ſeeds are ſown, and the ſhoots already begin to make their appearance), will have divided them into ſeparate ſtates, from none of which can any danger be apprehended.

It may be a query, whether, in order to facilitate this revolution the ſooner, it would not be expedient, and of utility, that France, after concluding a treaty with the United States; ſhould not, in concert with them, cauſe a body of troops from 12,000 to 15,000 men be brought over to this country? —This would be the effectual means [*de tout gâter*] of ſpoiling all: —the people here, though at war with the Engliſh, [*hait bien plus les François que les Anglois*], hate the French much more than they do the Engliſh. The truth of this we experience every day —and in ſpite of all that France has done, or may do, for them, they would much rather prefer being reconciled to the Engliſh, than receive into their country an army, from that people, whom of all mankind they moſt dread [*les hommes du monde qu'ils craignoient le plus*]; and even ſuppoſing they could once be brought to give their conſent to this ſcheme, very ſoon the national antipathy which inherently prevails between the two nations, would quickly unfold itſelf, and breed the moſt fatal diſſenſions; in ſhort, whoever is well acquainted with this country, will know the ſcheme to be impracticable.

There remains yet another project to be examined: France, in the caſe when ſhe may be forced into an open war with England, might ſhe not, with conſent of Congreſs, endeavour to take poſſeſſion of Canada? After the obſervations on the preceding article, there is every reaſon to believe, that Congreſs, ſo far from conſenting to ſuch a plan, would firmly reject every arrangement of the kind. The vicinity or near neighbourhood of the French, would be matter of great diſguſt and jealouſy; they would look upon their liberty as in the utmoſt danger; and which, under ſuch circumſtances, they could not hope long to preſerve; and in comparing one ſtate of dependence with another, they would for evident reaſons, to a man prefer *that* upon the Engliſh government, &c.

Du PORTAIL."

Many more ſtriking paſſages might have been added. — In ſpeaking of Gen. Howe, he ſays, "That if after the battle of Brandywine he had profited of the advantages he had gained, *il ne ſeroit plus queſtion de l'armée de Gen. Waſhington*, it would have been all over with Gen. Waſhington's army."—And he judiciouſly adds, after that, in all his operations there was *une lenteur, un timidité, qui a toujours fait l'objet de mon etonnement.* — The above extracts are ſufficient to ſhew the author's good ſenſe and ſolidity, and his thorough knowledge of the country and the people he ſpeaks of; and I may truly ſay, from the opportunities I had of knowing them, I have ever been of opinion, that however they might careſs and encourage individuals, and a few foreign officers, for the ſake of their ſervice, their experience, and diſciplining of their troops, they would be extremely averſe from having foreign troops in numbers introduced among them, and above all Frenchmen. The reflection upon their becoming ſoon ſeparate ſtates, in the event of their independence, is well founded; and of courſe their quarrelling with one another. I know ſome have weakly enough compared them to the States of Holland, and the fœderal union of that republic; but there is no degree of compariſon between the two countries; the one ſmall, compact, and circumſcribed, and on all ſides ſurrounded by inimical ſtates; the other of large and wide extent, with great diverſity of ſoil, climate, and produce, together with an amazing difference of provincial manners and character; from theſe circumſtances it is by no means difficult to foreſee the event. To carry on the war, for ſome years, againſt the mother-country, I never thought difficult; but in the caſe of independence, and left entirely to themſelves, to form a ſolid, well-digeſted, and permanent plan of government, (*hic labor, hoc opus eſt*), I have thought utterly repugnant to all the ideas I had ever conceived of them. I am ſatisfied, before the cloſe of this century, they would not long continue to be united ſtates, but be at mortal enmity with one another; and Monſ. du Portail obſerves, that the ſeeds of this enmity are already ſown. M.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [42. 687.].

Purſuant to their adjournment, Dec. 6. the Commons met, after the receſs, on Tueſday, Jan. 23.; as did the Lords on Thurſday Jan. 25.

Lord North acquainted the Commons on the day they met, that as a great political event had taken place ſince their laſt meeting, it was natural for the Houſe to expect a formal intimation of it from the Crown; and though it was withheld from them for that day, it was by no means for want of reſpect; but it had been thought expedient that both Houſes of Parliament ſhould be made acquainted with this event at the ſame time; and as the Houſe of Lords could not be informed of it before Thurſday, his Majeſty had thought proper to wait for that day before he ſhould ſend any meſſage on the ſubject. The event he alluded to, he ſaid, was the Dutch war; and to ſhew his reſpect for the Houſe, he gave notice, in his Majeſty's name, that on Thurſday he was to receive a meſſage from the Throne, which he would, on that day, do himſelf the honour to deliver.

A meſſage was preſented to parliament on Thurſday, Jan. 25.; to the Lords by Lord Stormont, and to the Commons by Lord North, viz.

"GEORGE R.

His Majeſty has judged it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Lords [Commons], that during the receſs of parliament he has been indiſpenſably obliged to direct letters of marque and general reprifals to be iſſued againſt the States-General of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects.

The cauſes and motives of his Majeſty's conduct on this occaſion, are ſet forth in his public declaration, which he has ordered to be laid before the Houſe. [42. 664.]

His Majeſty has with the utmoſt reluctance been induced to take any hoſtile meaſures againſt a ſtate, whoſe alliance with his kingdoms ſtood, not only on the faith of ancient treaties, but on the ſoundeſt principles of good policy. — He has uſed every endeavour to prevail on the States-General to return to a line of conduct conformable to thoſe principles, to the tenor of their engagements, and to the common and natural intereſts of both countries, and has left nothing untried to prevent, if poſſible, the preſent rupture.

His Majeſty is fully perſuaded, that the juſtice and neceſſity of the meaſures he has taken will be acknowledged by all the world. Relying therefore on the protection of Divine Providence, and the zealous and affectionate ſupport of his people, his Majeſty has the firmeſt confidence, that, by a vigorous exertion of the ſpirit and reſources of the nation, he ſhall be able to maintain the honour of his crown, and the rights and intereſts of his people, againſt all his enemies, and to bring them to liſten to equitable terms of peace. G. R."

The meſſage having been read, Lord Stormont moved, "That the papers alluded to by his Majeſty ſhould alſo be read to the Houſe, and be laid upon the table." His Lordſhip then preſented them. They conſiſted of eight different papers, including all the memorials which have been preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke to their High Mightineſſes ſince July 1778, to the final declaration publiſhed in the Gazette, Dec. 26. 1780, and alſo a copy of a treaty agreed upon by Mr Van Berkel, the Penſionary of Amſterdam, and the Congreſs of the American Colonies, found in the trunk of Mr Laurens. Theſe were read in their regular order, and employed near two hours. The treaty, in particular, was ſo extraordinarily prolix, that Lord Stormont propoſed, that thoſe parts only ſhould be ſelected which were pointedly neceſſary for giving their Lordſhips that information upon the ſubject he underſtood to be before them, which it required, and no more.

This opinion not being acquieſced in by the Duke of Richmond and the Chancellor, the idea was waved, and the paper in queſtion was read *verbatim*. —— As ſoon as it was finiſhed,

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Stormont roſe at once; the Houſe, however, decided in favour of the Duke; who accordingly proceeded. — Certain papers, he ſaid, had been read to their Lordſhips, which were to influence them on the opinion they were to entertain concerning the juſtice and the propriety of the war in queſtion; but it was extremely ſingular that all theſe papers were on one ſide of the queſtion. All the memorials, &c. which had been preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke, in behalf of this country, were faithfully ſubmitted to their inſpection; but the anſwers that had been returned, the counter complaints that had been made, the various manifeſtoes

which had, doubtleſs, been urged on the part of the United Provinces, were cautiouſly retained, — not one of theſe had been produced. How then could the Houſe form a juſt and impartial idea what party had been wrong, in ultimately producing theſe unfortunate hoſtilities, if they were deprived of the power of taking a complete view of the whole proceedings; of comparing the original complaints with the replies that had been returned to them; and determining, by ſuch a proſpect, whether they had been juſt, or we inſolent? Before he could undertake to pronounce deciſively one way or another, he ſhould not only think it neceſſary that all the papers, in any reſpect relative to the queſtion, ſhould be ſubmitted to their inſpection; but that due time ſhould be allowed for conſidering them with attention, and for forming their determination with care and deliberation. This was no time for empty compliment; and if there was ever a ſubject that required the moſt ſerious attention, that was it. He would therefore read the motion he intended to make; and begged leave to appriſe their Lordſhips, that if he finally found it neceſſary to urge it, the Houſe, by his reading it, would be fairly put in poſſeſſion of it; and his motion would therefore have the firſt claim to be decided upon, whatever ſubſequent one might be propoſed by any other Noble Lord in the courſe of the debate. His Grace's motion was to this purport, that inſtead of the addreſs which he expected to be moved for, the following ſhould be put: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting him, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders, that the ſeveral memorials, manifeſtoes, &c. which have been preſented to the court of G. Britain, from the States-General, from the firſt commencement of the American war till the rupture between theſe two nations, be laid before the Houſe."

Lord Stormont followed the Duke of Richmond. His Grace, his Lordſhip obſerved, had ſaid, that the papers which had been read to their Lordſhips were defective, — that more were wanting. In his opinion, if no papers had been produced before the Houſe but his Majeſty's declaration alone, that would have been ſufficient for the formation of their opinions upon the ſubject in queſtion. The different cauſes which had united in bringing matters to the laſt extremity were there faithfully recorded, and the juſtice or injuſtice of the war might receive an immediate and certain deciſion by reference to that paper only. His Grace had aſked, Why the anſwers which had at different periods been preſented to the court of London, from the States-General, in reply to Sir Joſeph Yorke's repeated memorials, had not been included in the number of thoſe papers which were laid before the Houſe? — There was the plaineſt and the moſt ſatisfactory reply in the world to that queſtion: — None had been received; — their High Mightineſſes had not condeſcended to tranſmit anſwers to theſe reiterated remonſtrances; they paſſed them over in ſilent neglect, and perſevered in their injuries and injuſtice, without an attempt at explanation or defence. The papers which had that day accompanied his Majeſty's meſſage, were, if properly peruſed, and attended to, entirely ſufficient on this ſubject. With their Lordſhips permiſſion he would juſt ſtate in a brief manner, the leading tenor of the various intermediate ſteps that had been adopted with reſpect to the republic before the recent rupture took place. — A treaty had been made in 1714, ſtating, as the predominant and ruling principle which it contained, that if either of the two nations ſhould be attacked, the other ſhould immediately ſuſpend all amicable intercourſe with the ſtate which was the aggreſſor, and in two months be bound to ſupply its ally with certain ſtipulated ſuccours. Now, continued his Lordſhip, when the hoſtilities commenced between this country and France, we neither inſiſted upon the one or the other of theſe conditions. Though the States-General were bound by the expreſs terms of a poſitive treaty, we yet indulged them in the liberty of trading with the power in enmity with us, and made no requiſition of the ſtipulated ſupply. When Spain had alſo united in the perfidious confederacy that was formed for the purpoſe of darkening the ſplendor, if not of annihilating the political exiſtence, of this country, we then thought it neceſſary to make ſome application to our ally. But even at that time we did not attempt to preclude every ſpecies of their commerce, but only to prevent their aſſiſting our foes with the illicit property of naval ſtores. We received no anſwer to theſe applications; no thanks for theſe indulgences.

gences. When the increaſing exigency of our affairs required more direct and more urgent demands, our ambaſſador had orders to make them, but with all due decency and reſpect.— No effect followed;— they ſtill continued to furniſh the ſtates at open war with their ally with every kind of ſtores neceſſary for their conducting it, and even took off the duty from ſeveral naval articles, in order the more effectually to expedite their importation to the hoſtile countries in queſtion.— They have lately attempted to reconcile their conduct by an aſſertion, that though the conditions of the treaty of Breda were by no means to be diſputed or controverted, yet that the particular inſtance in queſtion was not a *caſus fœderis*, and that therefore they were not in any reſpect affected by it. Nothing could be ſo abſurd: the literal terms of the treaty were, That the obligation on the one power ſhould inſtantly commence, when the other was inimically aſſailed from any quarter whatever.— Was it poſſible to ſay, that we had not been attacked unprovokedly by France? was it poſſible to ſay, that we had not been attacked in a ſimilar manner by Spain?— What then could they mean by a *caſus fœderis?* If theſe inſtances did not come under that deſcription, none ever would or could. Nay, as a full proof of the reprehenſibility of their conduct in this reſpect, the French had conceived themſelves under an obligation to pay ſome attention to a ſimilar article. In the treaty of Utrecht, between that country and this, the ſame condition was included as that juſt mentioned as conſtituting one article of the treaty of Breda. When the ſubjects of America firſt thought proper to revolt from their due allegiance to the parent-ſtate, and when France of courſe became amenable for the condition alluded to, they, faithleſs and unjuſt as they were, conſidered themſelves bound to pay attention to it; and though they aſſiſted the Americans privately, never dared ſo far to forget the decency of reſpect due to a ſolemn treaty, as to give them open and avowed ſuccour.— Yet the Dutch had done this; they had received an American pirate into their ports;— they had permitted him to mount guard in one of their towns, and had patronized and protected him;— they had made it their daily practice to ſupply our enemies with naval ſtores; and at the time that they were under the moſt poſitive engagements to aſſiſt this country, they were actually fighting for its foes; for they were ſupplying them with the materials which were the ſinews of their power, the means without which they could not have fought at all. Under theſe circumſtances, injurious, treacherous, and aggravated as they were, his Majeſty was ſtill reluctant to violate the amity which had ſubſiſted between the States General and this country, and which had been deemed by the greateſt ſtateſmen of each nation of reciprocal advantage to both.— Mutuality of obligation is certainly the grand baſis of every national compact, but ſo little had the Dutch been diſpoſed to practiſe a concurrence in this opinion, that their treachery increaſed with our fidelity, and their injuſtice with our indulgence. The immediate cauſe which had induced his Majeſty to take the ſtep that he had ſo long refrained from, was the diſcovery of a moſt unjuſt and iniquitous treaty between the province of Amſterdam, and the Congreſs of the American Colonies, now in rebellion againſt this country. The copy of this agreement had been laid before the Houſe, and their Lordſhips had heard the injurious tenor of its contents.— Wicked and unprecedented as they were, however, what was the ſatisfaction which this court received, when application was made, through the medium of our ambaſſador, for redreſs and puniſhment?— After having deferred for ſome time paying any attention to our repeated remonſtrances, we were at laſt anſwered, that the States General had left the matter *ad referendum*; which was as much as to ſay, they did not care whether any regard was to be paid to it or no. The grand principal on this occaſion, the Penſioner Van Berkel himſelf, when he was interrogated for ſuch a conduct, had the impudence to avow it, nay, not only to avow it, but to defend and glory in it. The inhabitants of Amſterdam, which now conſtitutes the reigning faction of the nation, were daring enough to inform the general aſſembly of the States, that they looked upon this treaty with the Americans as the execution of an indiſpenſable duty, and that they neither could nor would make any atonement for what they had done, unleſs compelled to it.

His Lordſhip was here interrupted by the Duke of Richmond, who ſpoke to order. He ſaid, the Noble Viſcount had no right to refer, in his official capacity as a miniſter, to papers which were not

before the Houſe. That paper, containing an account of the proceedings of the States-General on this occaſion, ought, beyond all diſpute, to have been ſubjected to the inſpection of their Lordſhips; but as the Noble Lord had not thought proper to do that, he was not authoriſed in introducing any alluſion to it at all.

Lord Stormont contended, that he was in no reſpect out of order; becauſe, in the firſt place, he had alluded to nothing that was not ſpecifically mentioned in his Majeſty's declaration; and in the ſecond, the whole hiſtory of the tranſaction in queſtion had been publiſhed in the gazettes of Holland, which might certainly be looked upon as ſome foundation for an aſſertion reſpecting matters wherein the States-General themſelves were ſo intimately concerned. —— The Noble Lord now reſumed the thread of his argument, and ſaid a few words as to the policy and expediency of the war with the Dutch. It had been moſt erroneouſly repreſented, that the queſtion upon this occaſion was, in fact, this: Is it or is it not politic to quarrel with the States-General? Is it or is it not wiſe to make that power at this time our enemy? This he ſaid was entirely a miſconception. We have not been able to prevent the Dutch from being hoſtile to us; they have been our enemies for ſome years back, in ſpite of every indulgence, and every juſt motive to the contrary. Since, then, the making them amicable, as experience has ſufficiently evinced, is perfectly out of our power, the queſtion becomes merely and ſimply this: Is it better to have them ſecret or avowed enemies? Enemies they will be; and it is for your Lordſhips to determine, ſince that muſt be the caſe, which ſtate of enmity you would prefer,—the open attack, which you may prepare yourſelves to reſiſt; or the dark blow, which brings death before diſcovery. His Lordſhip urged ſome other arguments for the expediency and neceſſity of the meaſure which had been purſued; and, after expreſſing a ſtrong wiſh, that it might have been practicable to have puniſhed the province of Amſterdam, where the great and governing faction of the ſtate manifeſtly reſided, concluded with moving an addreſs to the following purport:

"That the thanks of this Houſe be given to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious meſſage: — That their Lordſhips lament with his Majeſty the diſagreeable neceſſity under which he has been of making an hoſtile declaration againſt the States-General of the United Provinces; but that they are perfectly conſcious that he has exerted every poſſible expedient for the prevention of it; and that the prevarication, injuſtice, and violation of treaty, of which the States have been guilty, were the ſole cauſes which influenced his Majeſty in the ſtep he has taken. — Convinced as they are that this war is neceſſary, as well as for the honour of the crown, as for the eſſential intereſts of the people, their Lordſhips eſteem it their duty to aſſure his Majeſty, that they will readily and willingly aſſiſt him with their counſels and ſupport, and uſe their endeavours, in conjunction with him, for effecting an honourable and permanent peace."

The Duke of Richmond now entered into a regular refutation of the arguments which had been urged by the Noble Lord. — His Grace contended, in the firſt place, that the Utrecht Gazette was no authority to refer to for the authenticity of any circumſtance that might occur in that Houſe. How does his Lordſhip know we read theſe Gazettes? May not ſome of us reſemble that Noble Lord's uncle? He never reads a newſpaper of any kind, — never, — no never: why then does the Noble Lord preſume upon the certainty of the fact, that every other member of this Houſe actually does read them? As for the argument reſpecting the treaty of Breda, that could not in any reaſon be ſuppoſed to have any effect in inclining the Dutch to amity: for as another treaty had been formed, diſperſing, in a certain degree, with the conditions of that preceding one, they very naturally felt themſelves under a difficulty how to proceed; and as the ſupplying the hoſtile powers with naval ſtores was a matter of advantage to them, they conceived themſelves guilty of no impropriety in purſuing it, as it was permitted to a degree in one agreement, though prohibited in another. — Repugnant terms in treaties almoſt unavoidably deſtroy the effect of each treaty; and, in this inſtance, the ſubſequent agreement of permiſſion to trade, produced only a very common effect, by making the previous condition to the contrary perfectly nugatory. — But, what was very extraordinary, continued his Grace, though we ſee no tranſcript of it here, a memorial (unleſs I am very much deceived

ceived indeed) was ſome time ago preſented to the Dutch, telling them, that if they did not comply with ſuch and ſuch expectations, they would certainly be conſidered, in the eſtimation of his Britiſh Majeſty, as nothing elſe than a mere neutral power [42. 155.]. — They did not perform thoſe things you expected; therefore, agreeably to your own declaration, they were reduced to a ſtate of neutrality, and all previous treaties were of courſe abſolved and done away [42. 214.]. Is it then a fault in a certain people, that they do not perform duties in conſequence of a compact, when that compact has been deſtroyed, and deſtroyed too by the voluntary act of other powers? After that memorial, all preceding engagements were ſuperſeded, and this country ceaſed to have any claim upon the States-General whatever. This complaint, therefore, was no juſt foundation for a commencement of hoſtilities; nor would the other European powers ſo conſider it. But why was not this memorial, juſt alluded to, included in the papers that had been laid before the Houſe? It was of infinite conſequence, and no fair and impartial determination could be come to without it. —— The laſt argument which had been urged in defence of this war is deduced from the league which is repreſented to have been formed between the Penſioner of Amſterdam and the American Colonies. Here I muſt draw your Lordſhips attention to a moſt egregious blunder. The King, by the ignorance and precipitation of his miniſters, has, with reſpect to this buſineſs, been led into an actual falſehood. He tells you, that he has done ſo and ſo, becauſe, for one reaſon, among others, a league had been formed between the Colonies and the inhabitants of Amſterdam. How did the fact ſtand? What was the title of this treaty, as deſcribed in the exordium of it? — "A rough copy of a league *to be* formed between the American colonies," &c. This, then, was only the rough project of a league. Who could be certain that it would ever have been completed? — unſigned, unratified, but merely the faint profile of a poſſible treaty; and that is to be a ſufficient cauſe for violating an ancient amity, and plunging us into a war under the exhauſted circumſtances to which we are now reduced. To quarrel, therefore, with the Dutch on account of ſuch a treaty, was wicked, weak, and abſurd; and it was a violation of honeſty on our part to ſeize their ſhips. It was a robbery, his Grace ſaid, which nothing could warrant but the bad intention of miniſters, who meant to plunder the unſuſpecting, harmleſs, induſtrious Dutchman. His Grace recommended it ſeriouſly to the Houſe, to take all the dreadful conſequences of accumulated war into their conſideration; and after having lamented the corruption which pervaded every part of the political ſyſtem of this country, and poſitively affirming that he would ſeldom, and perhaps never ſpeak in that Houſe again, ſo long as the preſent adminiſtration continued in power, he put the motion mentioned above, and ſat down.

Lord Bathurſt explained to the Houſe, that the Manifeſto alone fully anſwered every purpoſe that the Houſe could want a knowledge of. In reply to what his Grace ſaid of corruption, his Lordſhip begged leave to obſerve, that it was the corruption of the heart that was diſtreſſing this country; for there were men who, "diſappointed in their ambitious views, chagrined at not holding any employment under the crown, with malice in their boſom, and inveteracy in their envenomed tongues, were eternally endeavouring to ruin adminiſtration, even at the expence of their country: a ſet of men who were for ever extolling our enemies, and depreciating ourſelves; and who took every occaſion to haraſs and diſtreſs government, through a principle of malice and envy."

The Duke of Richmond replied again, and deſcribed the Preſident of the Council as a known Tory in political principle.

The debate now underwent a very wide and extended diſcuſſion. The Earl of Cheſterfield and the Duke of Chandos approved of the war with the Dutch; the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earls of Shelburne and Coventry, and Lord Camden, condemned that meaſure; and the Lord Chancellor defended it.

The queſtion being then put upon the Duke of Richmond's original motion, there appeared

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Lord Stormont's motion was carried without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Commons, when the meſſage was read by the Speaker, Mr T. Townſhend roſe, and obſerved, that the memorial delivered by Sir Joſeph Yorke

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in the year 1777, was not included among thoſe laid before the Houſe, tho' of great importance to their deliberations, as it was ſaid to have been the firſt cauſe of the diſagreement with the States-General, it being couched in terms offenſive to the dignity of a ſovereign power.

Lord North informed the Hon. Gentleman, that no papers were laid before the Houſe, except thoſe immediately referred to in his Majeſty's Manifeſto; and the memorial alluded to not being of that deſcription, of courſe had not been included among the reſt.

Mr Burke did not think this reaſon ſatisfactory, and condemned the conduct of adminiſtration for commencing a war againſt Holland, without the ſanction of parliamentary concurrence. The Houſe, he ſaid, had been adjourned for a longer term than neceſſary, merely to afford an opportunity of entering on this meaſure without the conſent of the people; and though he denied not the prerogative of the crown in making war or peace, yet as the people were to bear the burthen of the war, they ought to be conſulted previous to its commencement. — It was true they had now an opportunity of exerciſing their judgement on the ſubject, but in a ſituation widely different from that in which they ſtood before the receſs; for the queſtion was not now, Whether we ſhould go to war with Holland? but, Whether, being already engaged in hoſtilities with that country, we ſhould all leave our ſovereign unſupported? This was a procedure in miniſters which he could not but reprehend; for however unfaſhionable it might be, he confeſſed himſelf ſuch a fooliſh old man as to think that entering on a war was a very ſerious buſineſs.

The papers were then read by the clerk; after which Lord North roſe to elucidate the ſubject of his Majeſty's meſſage, and propoſe an addreſs in anſwer to it. His Lordſhip premiſed, that notwithſtanding he ſaw the neceſſity of thoſe meaſures which had been taken with Holland, he viewed them with the deepeſt concern; being as well convinced as the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that the commencement of a war is a matter of ſerious moment. If ſuch an opinion were to ſtamp the character of a fooliſh old fellow, he merited that appellation as much as any man; for nobody could be more deeply impreſſed with it than himſelf; but he ſhould preſently ſubmit to the Houſe thoſe circumſtances which rendered a rupture with Holland eſſential to the honour and intereſt of this country. Mean time, as to the Hon. Gentleman's complaint, that hoſtilities had been commenced during the receſs, he muſt firſt obſerve, that the adjournment was not ſo much a meaſure of his own, but he would readily have acquieſced in a propoſition for continuing longer the ſitting of parliament, had any ſuch been offered. However, it was not in the power of his Majeſty's miniſters to foreſee, when the receſs took place, that future circumſtances would require a breach with Holland before parliament could reaſſemble. It was expected, on the contrary, with great ground of probability, that the United Provinces would not finally violate the principles of ancient confederacy, but attend to the juſt complaints of our court, and alter that conduct which had been ſo juſtly deemed exceptionable. Deceived in this expectation, and fully appriſed of the deſigns which actuated the councils of Holland, it became neceſſary for his Majeſty to take deciſive and immediate meaſures; for if war was to be ſuſtained, beyond a doubt it became our intereſt to take the enemy in as defenceleſs a ſtate as poſſible — His Lordſhip proceeded to a full detail of thoſe tranſactions to which the Manifeſto and Memorial referred. The alliance between Great Britain and the States-General was cemented by three different treaties; all providing for a mutual ſupport againſt the incroachments of the Houſe of Bourbon; and on the part of this country moſt faithfully adhered to ever ſince their formation. By the firſt of theſe compacts, each of the contracting powers engaged to declare war againſt any enemy that ſhould invade the dominions of the other, within two months after the aggreſſion, if required ſo to do. By the ſecond, that of 1684, it was provided, that the declaration of war might be diſpenſed with by the party attacked, if thought proper, and a determinate ſupply of naval and military force be accepted in its ſtead. The laſt treaty, that of 1714, explained the *caſus fœderis* of both the former, to include that ſpecies of hoſtility in which either country is in danger of invaſion, as when an enemy is drawing troops to the frontier or ſea-coaſt.

By each of theſe confederacies his Lord-

ſhip

ſhip contended, that Great Britain had a right to demand the ſtipulated ſuccours, or a junction of forces with Holland, as far back as the year 1778, when hoſtilities commenced with France; but his Majeſty, ſedulous to preſerve the intereſts of the United Provinces, did not exact a rigid performance of the ſtipulations, which might have proved very prejudicial to their commerce.

In return for this forbearance, they employed themſelves in tranſporting naval ſtores into Breſt, and other ports of France, reducing us thereby to the neceſſity of ſeizing their ſhips. So glaring a violation of treaties, however, was ſtill paſſed over, out of his Majeſty's great affection to this old ally, whoſe true intereſts were ſo cloſely interwoven with our own; and to ſuch a pitch was our indulgence carried at this æra, that theſe contraband cargoes were paid for, and reſtitution of the ſhips made to their owners; ſo that they were put altogether in as good a ſituation as if thoſe ſtores had been diſpoſed of to the enemy. Such an equitable plan could not have failed to enſure cordiality in future, and prevent any of thoſe miſunderſtandings which have ſubſequently happened, had not French intrigue and influence been employed to prevent it: but thoſe pernicious arts had ſucceeded ſo far as to infatuate the minds of the Dutch, and lead them into meaſures directly ſubverſive of their own true intereſts.

On the acceſſion of Spain to the French cauſe (continued his Lordſhip) this country was not only threatened with immediate invaſion, but ſaw a hoſtile fleet approaching her coaſt, more formidable than had ever been ſeen in Europe: the celebrated Spaniſh armada, in the days of Q. Eliſabeth, was nothing to compare with its force. Here then the *caſus fœderis* explained in the laſt treaty indiſputably preſented, and the ſtipulated ſuccours were demanded by Sir Joſeph Yorke. But the States-General gave no ſatisfactory anſwer to our memorial: they equipped a few ſhips indeed; but for ſo far different a purpoſe from that of aſſiſting their ally, they were deſigned to convoy naval ſtores into the ports of France. Thus they became hoſtile, when even neutrality itſelf was contrary to treaty. Not contented with theſe inſults, — the next was to receive into their own harbours the pirate Paul Jones, with two King's ſhips he had made prizes of, and to protect him there, inſtead of delivering him up, which was their immediate duty to have done: on our remonſtrances, they gave only a partial ſatisfaction, by ordering him to depart; and yet of this trivial conceſſion his Majeſty accepted, willing at all events to prevent that breach which has at length proved unavoidable: for by the interception of Laurens laſt year, the full deſigns of Holland, and the true motives of all her unaccountable conduct towards this country, were fully revealed. It was notorious indeed, before that event, that American agents were reſident at Amſterdam; but I will be free to acknowledge, I had no intimation that they were countenanced by the magiſtracy of that city; much leſs that they had actually negotiated a treaty of commerce with the revolted colonies. His Lordſhip then ſtated the moderate proceedings of our government ſucceeding the detection of this treaty. Our miniſter coolly demanded a diſavowal and cenſure of that inſtrument from the States General, by different memorials; which received no anſwer, except what was contemptuous and inſulting,— "That they adjudged the ſubject *ad referendum*."

From this detail of the unjuſtifiable conduct which had all along marked the proceedings of Holland, his Lordſhip drew, as an undeniable inference, that the honour of this country, as well as its intereſt, required thoſe deciſive meaſures which have been taken, and that every poſſible aſſiſtance ſhould be granted for the proſecution of the war. He concluded by moving for an addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his moſt gracious meſſage; profeſſing a ſorrow ſimilar to what his Majeſty felt for the neceſſity of commencing hoſtilities againſt the ancient allies of his crown; acknowledging with gratitude his wiſe and gracious conduct, in ſtriving ſo long to avoid ſuch a quarrel; and aſſuring him of their zealous exertions againſt all his Majeſty's enemies, for the preſervation of the nation's honour and intereſt.

Lord Lewiſham ſeconded the motion. He obſerved, that the conduct of the States-General amounted, in fact, to a declaration of hoſtilities againſt this country long ſince; though their crafty policy prompted them to act covertly, and ſcreen themſelves behind the ſanctity of treaties, which they ſcrupled not themſelves to violate. The queſtion there-

fore

fore was only, Whether is it better to engage an open enemy or a concealed one? His Lordſhip attributed the abſurd and unnatural behaviour of this quondam ally to the baneful influence of French gold: for nothing elſe could have quite effaced from her remembrance every trace of ancient amity and reciprocal ſupport; nothing elſe could have made her forget how ſhe was led to conqueſt by K. William, and the Duke of Marlborough, fighting againſt that aſpiring family whoſe banners ſhe now appears ſo willing to ſupport. The pernicious conſequence of this verſatility muſt redound more to Holland than to Great Britain; for the perfidious principles of France were well known, and might be dreaded by all her confederacy, when their ſupport became no longer neceſſary. In this war, therefore, we were aſſerting the real intereſts of both countries. His Lordſhip concluded by ſaying, that this conteſt was neceſſary for the character of this country. We muſt ſubmit to the groſſeſt ill uſage, or aſſume the means of vindicating our rights: and he hoped, in any ſituation, we ſhould reſolve to redreſs with ſpirit thoſe injuries which we can no longer brook with honour.

Mr T. Townſhend declared he ſhould oppoſe the motion altogether, except any gentleman had an amendment to offer with which he could concur. He reſorted to the ſubject of that memorial which had been with-held from the inſpection of the Houſe, ſtating it to have contained groſs inſults on the Majeſty of the States-General, treating Holland as an inferior power, and irritating the feelings of that country into a reſentment which had actuated all her ſubſequent conduct. He ſaid, that in deſtroying the trade of the Dutch, we injured our own, for they were the carriers of our own manufactures. We had quarrelled with that nation for the ſake of national honour: but would miniſters anſwer for the immediate conſequences? would they aſſure the Houſe, that our honour would not next be wounded by Portugal, by Ruſſia, and other continental powers? K. William and the Duke of Marlborough had been named by a Noble Lord: — he wiſhed the principles of thoſe great perſonages had been adopted by the preſent miniſtry for the neceſſity of ſuch a quarrel, the preſent had then never exiſted; we had not then been involved in thoſe fatal American diſputes which were the ſources of every preſent embarraſſment. The Manifeſto, he was credibly informed, has been publiſhed with no other view at firſt, but a very ridiculous idea, that it would immediately induce inſurrections at Amſterdam.

Lord North anſwered Mr Townſhend with great animation and ſucceſs. The Hon. Gentleman conceives, (ſaid his Lordſhip), that King William and the Duke of Marlborough would have guarded this country from her preſent ſituation; and he wiſhes for the ſyſtem they purſued. No other ſyſtem am I conſcious of purſuing; for their grand objects were, to check the ambition of the Houſe of Bourbon, to preſerve the balance of power in Europe, and preſerve the confederacy with Holland. Theſe have alſo been the aims of the preſent government: theſe have been invariably attended to with equal zeal, though not with equal ſucceſs. It is the misfortune of the preſent reign, that the policy of Europe has changed ſince the period alluded to. We have adhered to the ſyſtem of K. William and Q. Anne; but Holland now rejects it. Why does the Hon. Gentleman ſuppoſe, that thoſe Sovereigns would have preſerved peace in America? Not, ſurely, from what we know of their characters, can he draw ſuch an inference; for K. William deprived the ſtate of Maſſachuſet's of their charter, and eſtabliſhed a rule, by which it was at all times liable to be forfeited by the miſconduct of their Governors. Surely, then, he would not have feared to aſſert in America the legiſlative authority of this country. Can it be thought either that he would have patiently ſuffered France or Spain to ſupport his revolted ſubjects? or Holland to violate her treaties with impunity? I venerate the character of that monarch too much to think ſo unfavourably of him.

My regret at the Dutch war, continued his Lordſhip, has been already profeſſed; the intereſts of the two countries are inſeparable, and we ſhould, in prudence, unite to ſtem a torrent which threatens deſtruction to all Europe. A ſpeedy reconciliation between us, therefore, I ardently wiſh. I would not chuſe to ſee Holland diſtreſſed: nay, I will go further, even at this moment, after every provocation, were it poſſible that country ſhould be attacked by France or Spain, I would adviſe to defend and

ſupport

ſupport her with the whole power of this monarchy. — But, added his Lordſhip, I wiſh not to live to ſee that day, when we ſhall be obliged to put up with thoſe inſults which our honour calls upon us to reſent.

He next anſwered Mr Townſhend's queſtion relative to the diſpoſitions of the neutral powers. It would be abſurd to apprehend any wound to the national honour from Portugal or Ruſſia; thoſe ſtates had received no injury from us, therefore could harbour no reſentment or inimical views. Nothing of that kind was to be apprehended: but were it otherwiſe, ſtill aggreſſion, coming from what quarter it may, was to be reſiſted as well as poſſible. The memorial of 1777, which had been noticed ſo often, his Lordſhip ſaid, related to a groſs inſult offered to our flag by a Dutch governor, who received ſome rebel privateers under the protection of his fort, and ſuffered their flag to continue flying in the harbour. Such a procedure, at a time when the independency of America was not acknowledged even by France, certainly demanded a warm remonſtrance; and the inſtrument in queſtion was couched in ſpirited terms, but contained nothing offenſive.

Mr T. Townſhend admitted, that the Dutch had certainly abandoned the ſyſtem; and that, though we might be the firſt victims to the ambition of the Houſe of Bourbon, the Dutch would certainly be the next. He inſiſted, however, that miniſters were to blame for the preſent alarming want of allies, which left us expoſed to all the fury of our enemies.

Mr Wraxall did not attribute the want of allies to the miniſters, but to the jealouſy occaſioned by our great power at the cloſe of the late war. He took a view of the different neutral courts, and pointed out their different intereſts and reſources. The power of Pruſſia was now nothing; it was a *vox et præterea nihil;* it had nothing to ſupport it now but the former reputation of its monarch, who is no longer loved or reſpected by his ſubjects. But the court of Vienna, he ſaid, was the place in which all our addreſſes ſhould center; the Emperor had an army of between 3 and 400,000 men, the fineſt troops in Europe; all anxious to ſhew their zeal for a prince whom they idolize, and who, in the late *fracas* with Pruſſia, ſacrificed his martial ardour to the pacific diſpoſition of his lately deceaſed mother: an alliance with the Houſe of Auſtria might be the ſalvation of this country. We ſupported the pretenſions of the Emperor's grandfather to the throne of Spain; and we eſtabliſhed the tottering throne of his mother, the late Empreſs-Queen; the preſent illuſtrious head of that houſe (of Auſtria) might return the compliment, and guard the throne of England: the manner in which he received Mr Bolts, and made him ſupervifor of his India affairs, ſhews the wiſh he has to have an Eaſt-India company; we might aſſiſt his views; and a ſubſidy of 1,000,000 of money might make the great and powerful Joſeph our friend.

Mr Eyre aſſented to the neceſſity of the war; and ſhewed, from a recent tranſaction, that the Dutch intended nothing but hoſtilities againſt us. By a letter from Antigua, of the 30th of November, he learned, that the Dutch Admiral, on his arrival at St Euſtatia, had ordered all the condemned prizes that we had made there to come under his ſtern, and immediately releaſed them. He remembered very well, in the two laſt wars, that the miniſters of this country had not uſed half ſo much ceremony with the Dutch as the preſent miniſtry had; that they had ſeized ſhips to the value of ſeveral millions, and condemned them; and he hoped, that, ere long, Euſtatia, that neſt of pirates, would be in our hands.

Ld John Cavendiſh ſaid, that the caſe of the Dutch and of the other belligerent powers were very different: France had attacked us, and ſo had Spain; and he had agreed to a war with them, becauſe it was inevitable: but it was not ſo with the Dutch; they had not declared againſt us; we had, on the contrary, declared againſt them: we have not therefore the ſame reaſon for aſſenting to a war with them as we had againſt the Houſe of Bourbon: he therefore would propoſe, (and moved it), that the Houſe condoled with the King; but inſtead of ſaying, that it was for the *unavoidable neceſſity* of hoſtilities, he moved this amendment, *on account of the hoſtilities;* and alſo to inform his Majeſty, that they would take into conſideration the papers that he had ordered to be laid before them; and that, if from them they ſhould find that hoſtilities had been unavoidable, they would ſtand by him with their lives and fortunes.

Mr Sinclair lamented, that when our

enemies were to be increaſed, we ſhould find them in Holland; that country that had been raiſed to independence by the foſtering hand of Q. Eliſabeth, and ſupported by ſucceeding monarchs of this country; ſo that we might now, in our ſurpriſe, ſay, with Cæſar to the beſt beloved aſſaſſin,—*Et tu, Brute!* But he had not a doubt but we ſhould make theſe new enemies repent, that they had forced us to wage war with them. Their trade was extenſive, and, paſſing by our doors, would be expoſed to our armed veſſels: they would ſuffer in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, where they were totally defenceleſs; and the herring-fiſhery, on the coaſt of Scotland, which, to our ſhame, was in their hands, and brought them in five millions a-year, muſt neceſſarily be interrupted: nay, the very mounds which defended them from the ocean, might, for want of ſufficient ſums to keep them in repair, the revenues being exhauſted by ſupporting fleets and armies, and by loſſes in commerce, thoſe mounds might give way, and leave the ocean to deluge the country. Spirit on our ſide would enable us to face our enemy with honour, and he doubted not but we ſhould do it with ſucceſs: deſpair was not known without doors; he was glad it was to be heard of only within thoſe walls.

The Houſe divided on the motion for the amendment: Noes 180, Ayes 101.

Another amendment was moved by Lord Mahon; which being negatived without a diviſion, the original motion was then put, and carried.

The Lords Addreſs.

"*Die Jovis, 25° Januarii*, 1781.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and for having been pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe your Majeſty's public declaration, ſetting forth the cauſes and motives which have obliged your Majeſty to direct letters of marque and general repriſals to be iſſued againſt the States-General of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects.

We obſerve, with much concern and juſt indignation, that the governing part of a nation, whom the ties of common intereſt, and the faith of mutual engagements, ſhould have made a ſincere friend, has employed the moſt hoſtile and pernicious means to annoy an ancient ally, by leaguing with your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects, and furniſhing conſtant and effectual aids to your inveterate enemies.

We acknowledge, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, your Majeſty's wiſdom in endeavouring to bring the States-General back to thoſe principles which they have deſerted, and in the reluctance you have ſhewn to proceed to hoſtile meaſures againſt a ſtate connected with this country by the cloſeſt ties of mutual intereſt. Your Majeſty's great moderation and forbearance ſtrongly aggravate their conduct, which made the preſent rupture indiſpenſably neceſſary.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall, with the warmeſt and moſt dutiful zeal, give every ſupport to thoſe vigorous meaſures which your Majeſty has determined to purſue. We are ſenſible they are founded in juſtice and wiſdom, and are ſuch as the honour of your Majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of the nation, require."

The King's Anſwer.

"My Lords,

I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

I have the fulleſt reliance upon your ſupport; and I truſt, that the vigorous exertions I am determined to make, will, under the providence of God, defeat the deſigns of all my enemies, and procure to my people the bleſſings of a ſafe and honourable peace."

The Commons Addreſs.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and for having been pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe your Majeſty's public declaration, of the cauſes and motives which have obliged your Majeſty to direct letters of marque, and general repriſals, to be iſſued againſt the States-General of the United Provinces and their ſubjects.

Permit us, Sire, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we take a moſt ſincere part in the concern and regret which your Majeſty expreſſes, for the unavoidable neceſſity of hoſtile meaſures againſt the ancient friends and natural allies of your kingdoms.

We

We acknowledge, with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, the wiſdom and moderation of your Majeſty's conduct, in uſing every endeavour, before your Majeſty proceeded to extremities, to prevail on the States-General to revert to that ſyſtem of ſound policy which uſed to govern their councils in the beſt times of the republic, and which formed and eſtabliſhed her union with Great Britain, for the common intereſt and mutual ſafety of both countries.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that your faithful Commons will, with a firm and determined reſolution, ſupport your Majeſty againſt all your enemies, in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war, for the maintenance of the honour of your crown, and of the rights and intereſts of your people.

The KING's Anſwer.

" Gentlemen,

Nothing could give me ſo much ſatisfaction as this very loyal and affectionate addreſs.

I return you my moſt cordial thanks for the zealous aſſurances of the continuance of your ſupport; and I aſſure you on my part, that I never called for that ſupport except when I was convinced, that it was eſſentially neceſſary for the welfare and ſecurity of my kingdoms, and for the maintenance of the honour of my crown, which I ſhall always conſider as inſeparably connected with the intereſts of my people.

The Lords Proteſts, Jan. 25. 1781.

" *Diſſentient*,

1. Becauſe we cannot conſent to involve this and other nations in all the horrors of war, but upon the cleareſt proofs both of juſtice and neceſſity; and it would be peculiarly inconſiſtent with our public truſt, without ſuch evidence, to give a parliamentary ſanction to a war againſt the ancient and natural allies of this nation.

It is on the juſtice of our cauſe, and on the abſolute neceſſity of proceeding to ſuch extremities, that we muſt be anſwerable to God and our conſciences for a meaſure which neceſſarily plunges millions of innocent people in the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery. It is on this foundation alone that we can with confidence pray for ſucceſs, or hope for the protection of Providence.

We conceive that a careful, and, above all, an impartial examination of the correſpondence between his Majeſty's miniſters, and his late ambaſſador at the Hague, and of all the memorials, complaints, requiſitions, manifeſtoes, anſwers, and other papers, which have paſſed between the two courts, as far as they relate in any reſpect to the preſent rupture, is indiſpenſable to warrant parliament in pronouncing, whether the hoſtilities which his Majeſty has authoriſed his ſubjects to commence againſt thoſe of the Seven United Provinces, are, or are not, founded in juſtice; and, conſequently, before they can with propriety offer to his Majeſty any advice, or promiſe him any aſſiſtance, in the preſent conjuncture.

The ſudden attack which the miniſters have adviſed his Majeſty to begin againſt the property of our neighbours, ſailing in full confidence of peace, and of their alliance with this nation, made without allowing the uſual time ſtipulated by treaties, even between enemies, for ſecuring the property of unſuſpecting individuals, in caſe of a ſudden rupture, is a proceeding which, till explained, muſt appear unwarranted by the law of nations, and contrary to good faith. Nor can we, upon the bare recommendation of miniſters, approve of ſuch a conduct, or determine upon the nice conſtruction of treaties and reciprocal obligations, without ſo much as hearing what our late allies and friends have on their ſide to alledge.

But the influence of his Majeſty's miniſters in parliament has been ſuch as to obtain, not only the rejection of a motion which has been made for this neceſſary information, but alſo to induce this great council of the nation, on a matter deeply affecting their moſt important intereſt, to give a ſolemn opinion, without any knowledge of the facts on which they have pronounced with ſo blindfold a complaiſance to the will of the court.

2. Becauſe, however ſufficient the reaſon of juſtice ought to be, that of expediency may perhaps be more prevalent, and is not wanting on this occaſion.

It has been the uniform and approved policy of our ableſt ſtateſmen, for near a century, to form alliances, and to unite with the powers on the continent to reſiſt the ambitious attempts of the Houſe of Bourbon. The Proteſtant republic of Holland, from the freedom of its conſtitution and ſentiments, as well as from its religion, has ever been deemed a va-

luable ſupport of the liberties of Europe. Twice have they been on the very verge of falling a ſacrifice to France in this cauſe; and we can never believe, that their old affection to Great Britain can have been alienated, much leſs that a direct rupture with them can have become neceſſary on our part, without groſs miſmanagement in our councils. We cannot but form the moſt ſerious apprehenſions at ſeeing the three great Proteſtant and free countries, of Great Britain, North America, and Holland, ſo weakening each other by war, as to become an eaſy prey to the ancient enemy of them all whenever ſhe ſhall pleaſe to turn her arms againſt them. We are not inſenſible of the diſtreſsful ſituation with reſpect to the armed neutral powers into which we have been led, ſtep by ſtep, by the unfortunate American war; but as we are convinced, that wicked and weak councils have been the ſole cauſe of that unhappy conteſt, ſo we are perſuaded, that honeſt and able miniſters might have prevented this, amongſt ſome of its wretched conſequences.

But whilſt the ſame meaſures which have cauſed our unexampled calamities, continue to be purſued and cheriſhed; whilſt a ſyſtem of corruption prevails, which muſt exclude both ability and integrity from our councils; whilſt every intereſt of the ſtate is ſacrificed to its ſupport, and every attempt at reformation rejected, our condition can change but from bad to worſe.

It is not for us to pretend to foretel events which are in the hand of Providence; but if cauſes are ſuffered to produce their natural conſequences, we cannot but apprehend, from the preſent conduct of our affairs, every danger to this country, both foreign and domeſtic, to which a nation can be expoſed.

Richmond. *Portland.* *Fitzwilliam.*
Harcourt. *Ferrers.* *Rockingham.*
Devonſhire. *Pembroke.* *Coventry.*

SECOND PROTEST.

Diſſentient, for the above reaſons; and For, that, inſtead of being convinced of the juſtice, neceſſity, or policy, of a war with Holland, as we ought to be before we give our ſanction to that meaſure, it appears to us, as far as the information we poſſeſs enables us to judge, to be equally contrary to the intereſts of both countries, and to the inclinations of all whoſe inclinations ought to influence the councils of either. Of ſuch inclinations in many reſpectable members of the Dutch government, we thought we ſaw (and we ſaw it with pleaſure) a ſufficient indication to encourage us to hope, that it is not yet too late to open a negotiation, by which (if conducted with the temper and in the language of conciliation) we may avert the evils which the continuance of this unnatural war cannot fail to produce.

With this view, it was recommended in the debate, with the earneſtneſs and ſerioufneſs ſuitable to the occaſion, not to loſe an hour in propoſing a ceſſation of hoſtilities with Holland, for the purpoſe of meeting, and cultivating a friendly diſpoſition, of reconciling commercial differences, and reſtoring that union of political intereſts which has hitherto been thought fundamentally neceſſary to the preſervation of the Proteſtant religion, and of the liberties of Europe. The inattention of his Majeſty's miniſters to ſuch a propoſition in the actual circumſtances of this country; their diſinclination to the objects of it, ſo plainly manifeſted by the unprecedented confiſcations intended by their proclamation of the 20th of December laſt; the loſs of ſo valuable an ally, the acceſſion of ſo conſiderable a force to the formidable powers antecedently combined againſt us, and the juſt grounds it affords to apprehend the acceſſion of other powers to that combination, leave us no other part to take as members of this Houſe, after having ſtated our ideas of the extent of the danger, and ſuggeſted what we conceive to be the beſt and only remedy, than to enter our ſolemn proteſt to exculpate ourſelves from being acceſſory to that accumulation of evils which we foreſee, and think might be, but will not be prevented.

Wycombe. *Ferrers.* *Fitzwilliam.*
Camden. *Portland.* *Pembroke.*
Richmond. *Rockingham.*

Bon Mot of Lord North.

THat pleaſantry which Lord North poſſeſſes in ſo remarkable a degree, did not deſert him in his late illneſs:—addreſſing himſelf to his phyſician, he ſaid, "Doctor, I am obliged to you for introducing to me ſome old acquaintance that I have not met with for many years!" "Who are theſe?" replied the Doctor. "My ribs! (replied his Lordſhip), which I have not felt before this many a year."

London Dec. 1. 1780.

A-

AMERICA.

OUR laſt volume contained accounts of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, with all its dependencies, and an American army of near 6000 men, to the King's forces; — of a French army having taken poſt in Rhode iſland, — of Arnold, a major-general in the ſervice of the revolted colonies, having quitted that ſervice, and joined the King's ſtandard; — of Gen. Leſlie's being ſent by Gen. Clinton from New York, on an expedition to the Cheſapeak; — of Sir Henry Clinton's continuing to command in chief the King's forces in North America; of the Earl Cornwallis's being commander in chief, under Gen. Clinton, in South Carolina; of Adm. Arbuthnot's being naval commander in chief in North America, and Adm. Rodney in the Weſt Indies; — and of the Weſt Indies being viſited with a terrible ſtorm in October, in which the iſland of Jamaica ſuffered greatly, and that of Barbadoes ſtill more.

"*New York, Dec.* 20. Brig. Gen. Arnold [42. 596.], with upwards of 2000 men, all embarked on board tranſports, and ready to ſail (only waiting for a fair wind), were lying in Sandy-hook at the date of this letter. The corps that compoſe this army, conſiſt of the Scotch regiment the 80th, or Edinburgh Royal volunteers, of two battalions, making 900 men; the Queen's rangers, mounting 500 men; Arnold's regiment, and two Provincial battalions. 400 bridles and ſaddles, and other accoutrements, were put on board the tranſports belonging to the fleet, as it is intended, when they arrive at their deſtination, to raiſe four troops of horſe, each to conſiſt of 100 men. A number of large cannon for battering is on board the ſtoreſhips. Portſmouth, and the province of Virginia, are the places the above expedition is intended for."

Nothing (according to accounts received from America towards the end of January) has more diſconcerted or given ſo much vexation to the Congreſs, as the eſtabliſhment, againſt their will or approbation, of a new ſtate, called *Vermont*, which is ſituated on the frontier-parts of New Hampſhire, Connecticut, and New-York, of extenſive territory, fertile ſoil, and tolerably well peopled. A ſet of the leading people in this quarter of America, joined by many of the New-Hampſhire men, among whom the famous Ethan Allen is a principal mover, have drawn the lines of this ſtate, eſtabliſhed laws and regulations, expreſsly contrary to the will or wiſhes of Congreſs, and have gone ſo far as to defend the appointment of their own governor and civil officers, againſt the militia of the High and Mighty Congreſs, ſent there to ſuppreſs all civil or military regulations made by theſe new people.

"*New York, Dec.* 10. The late accounts received from Albany inform us, that Colonel Ethan Allen, with upwards of 600 effective men, had joined the royal garriſon at Ticonderoga. The inhabitants of the diſtrict of Vermont had taken arms to defend themſelves againſt a deſcent expected upon their country from the rebels, preparations for which were making at Albany; where the enemy preſumed to threaten an attack in the winter ſeaſon upon Fort St John, to deſtroy the Britiſh ſhipping laid up at that place. This intelligence perfectly agrees with accounts which we have received from different parts in the courſe of the laſt fortnight; and as it is derived from very credible perſons, we hope ſoon to find it realiſed by ſome happy events that may reſult from Col. Allen's acceding to the intereſt of government, and taking an active part againſt Congreſs; who, with their accuſtomed chicane and perfidy, have attempted to deceive all the inhabitants of Vermont."

"*New York, Dec.* 28. The Board of Directors of Aſſociated Loyaliſts have publiſhed, with the approbation of Sir Henry Clinton, a declaration, containing the following benefits and rewards, as an encouragement to all thoſe who are inclined to aſſociate under their direction, for the purpoſe of annoying the revolted provinces, and diſtreſſing their trade.

1. That all perſons willing and able to bear arms for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent rebellion, and who engage to form under the direction of the Board, agreeably to this eſtabliſhment, will be ſubject to the command of thoſe officers who may be recommended by the Board, and commiſſioned by the Commander in Chief, during ſuch term only as they may previouſly agree upon.

2. That the Aſſociators are to be furniſhed with ſuch ordnance and ſtores, ſmall arms and ammunition, as may be judged proper for the ſervice.

3. That they will be ſupplied with rations of proviſions when they are going upon

upon ſervice, and during their continuance thereon.

4. That all captures made by the Aſſociators, when not acting in conjunction with any of his Majeſty's land and ſea forces, will be their entire property, and diſtributed among them in ſuch ſhares as ſhall be ſettled by the Board, and ſpecified in the articles of aſſociation.

5. That they are to be furniſhed by the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips on the North-American ſtation with ſuch ſhipping, to be manned by themſelves, as may be thought neceſſary for the ſervice, from among the tranſports or other veſſels in his Majeſty's pay, and not commanded by the King's officers.

6. That their mariners will not be impreſſed into any other ſervice during their continuance in the Directors employment.

7. That the priſoners they take, will be exchanged only for ſuch Aſſociated Loyaliſts as the Board may name for that purpoſe.

8. That the ſick and wounded of the Loyaliſts ſo aſſociated, will have the help and benefit of the King's hoſpitals.

9. That ſuch as may at any time be called to ſerve the royal army as guides, will be allowed wages during their ſervice.

10. That every Aſſociator who ſhall continue to act under the Directors orders during the rebellion, will receive a gratuitous grant of two hundred acres of land in North America.

Added to theſe advantages, the Directors have alſo authority to declare, that the Commander in Chief has aſſured them, that if experience ſhould point out the utility of any new powers, the Board may firmly rely on his readineſs to encourage the zeal of the Aſſociated Loyaliſts, and on his beſt endeavours to fulfil the expectations the King is pleaſed to entertain of their abilities and intentions; and that, being deſirous to give them every aid and ſupport in his power, he will be ready to liſten to any propoſals the Board may judge of advantage to the buſineſs his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to commit to their direction."

Gen. Clinton and Adm. Arbuthnot, Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace in America, &c. [42. 49.], publiſhed a declaration at New York, dated Jan. 3. offering a pardon to all the deluded ſubjects of the colonies who ſhall ſurrender themſelves to commanders of forces or governors, named in the declaration, any time before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, excepting ſuch perſons as have been inſtrumental, under the uſurped forms of trial, in executing and putting to death any of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects.

The American governor of New York, having ordered a court-martial on Jacob Shell and John M'Mullier, charged with ſecretly lurking in their ſtate, they were found guilty, and hanged, on the 27th of October, at Albany.

"*Charleſtown, Nov. 26.* On the 14th of September laſt, a party of Americans, under the command of Lt-Col. Clarke, of the militia of Georgia, croſſed the river Savannah, about ſixty miles above Auguſta, made a rapid march down to that town, and attacked the detachment of the Britiſh army ſtationed there, under the command of Lt-Col. Brown, killed and wounded a great many of the regular troops, and about ſeventy of the Indians. The whole of the Britiſh troops muſt inevitably have fallen into the hands of the Americans, had not a reinforcement arrived from Ninety-ſix, a ſtation in South Carolina, about fifty miles diſtant from Auguſta, which obliged Col. Clarke to retreat; which he did with the loſs of about twenty-three men killed and wounded; but not without carrying off a great ſupply of ammunition, and the greateſt part of the goods depoſited there as preſents for the Indians. After Clarke's retreat, ſome few priſoners were taken; eleven of whom were hanged on the ſpot, without even the formality of a trial; ſome were given up to the ſavage barbarity of the Indians; who were firſt ſcalped, and afterwards put to death. Shuddering humanity recoils on itſelf, and the cheek of honour reddeneth with indignation at the recital. While this tragedy was acting, I kept cloſe at home; not thinking it prudent even to be a ſpectator on the occaſion."

"*Savannah, in Georgia, Oct. 5.* We hear from Auguſta, that thirteen men have been lately hanged there, for having joined Clarke in his attack upon Col. Brown, after taking the oaths of allegiance to the Britiſh government."

"*New York, Nov. 29.* The enterpriſe of the rebels againſt Auguſta miſcarried, through the firmneſs of Col. Brown, ſupported by the opportune arrival of Col.

Col. Cruger, on which occaſion the rebels ran away. Col. Cruger found a raſcal amongſt the rebel priſoners, one Dukes, who after having ſubmitted to government, and taken the oaths, was found in arms at Auguſta, whom he ordered to be hanged."

"*Charleſtown, Nov.* 8. In conſequence of the powers in me veſted by the Rt Hon. Earl Cornwallis [42.643.], and warrants received from his Lordſhip and the Commandant of Charleſtown, I do hereby make public to all whom it may concern, That I have given the neceſſary orders for the ſeizure of the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of thoſe perſons whoſe names are under-mentioned, excepting ſuch property in Charleſtown as is ſecured to thoſe who were in the town at the time of capitulation. And I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all and every perſon or perſons from attempting to conceal, remove, or in any way injure the ſaid property, on pain of being puniſhed, as aiding and abetting rebellion.

JOHN CRUDEN.

John Rutledge	John Harleſton, jun.
Henry Laurens	Iſaac Harleſton
Thomas Ferguſon	Iſaac Motte
Chriſtopher Gadſden	Nicholas Eveleigh
William Moultrie	John Lewis Gervais
Pierce Butler	Stephen Bull
Ralph Izard	Peter Horry
Arthur Middleton	Hugh Horry
Charles Coteſworth Pinckney	Thomas Heyward
Francis Marion	William Clay Snipes.

By the Antelope packet, which ſailed from Charleſtown on the 18th of January, diſpatches were received from the Earl Cornwallis, Maj.-Gen. Leſlie, and Lt-Col Balfour, addreſſed to Lord George Germain;—of which the following three extracts and letter have appeared in the London gazette.

From the Earl Cornwallis, dated, Wynneſborough, Dec. 18. 1780.

"As your Lordſhip will doubtleſs be glad to hear, by every ſafe opportunity, the ſtate of affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict, I have the honour of tranſmitting to you copy of my letter to the commander in chief on the 3d of this month. As this letter explains fully our paſt operations, and preſent ſituation, I have only to add, that Maj.-Gen. Leſlie is ſafely arrived, with his whole fleet, at Charleſtown."

From the Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated, Camp, at Wynneſborough, Dec. 3. 1780.

"I had the honour to inform your Excellency, that Major Fergufon had taken infinite pains with ſome of the militia of Ninety-ſix. He obtained my permiſſion to make an incurſion into Tryon county, whilſt the ſickneſs of my army prevented my moving. As he had only militia and the ſmall remains of his own corps, without baggage or artillery, and as he promiſed to come back if he heard of any ſuperior force, I thought he could do no harm, and might help to keep alive the ſpirits of our friends in North Carolina, which might be damped by the ſlowneſs of our motions. The event proved unfortunate without any fault of Major Fergufon's. A numerous and unexpected enemy came from the mountains: as they had good horſes their movements were rapid. Major Fergufon was tempted to ſtay near the mountains longer than he intended, in hopes of cutting off Col. Clarke on his return from Georgia. He was not aware that the enemy was ſo near him; and in endeavouring to execute my orders of paſſing the Catawba, and joining me at Charlotte-town, he was attacked by a very ſuperior force, and totally defeated on King's Mountain. [42.688.]

Wynneſborough, my preſent poſition, is an healthy ſpot, well ſituated to protect the greateſt part of the northern frontier, and to aſſiſt Camden and Ninety-ſix.

Sumpter having paſſed the Broad river, and joined Branan, Clarke, &c. I detached Major M'Arthur with the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt, and the 63d regiment, after having ſent my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Money, to take the command of it, to Brierly's ferry on Broad river, in order to cover our mills, and to give ſome check to the enemy's march to Ninety-ſix. At the ſame time I recalled Lt-Col. Tarleton from the low country. Tarleton was ſo fortunate as to paſs not only the Wateree, but the Broad river, without Gen. Sumpter's being appriſed of it; who having increaſed his corps to one thouſand, had paſſed the Ennoree, and was on the point of attacking our hundred militia at Williams's houſe, fifteen miles from Ninety-ſix, and where I believe he would not have met with much reſiſtance. Lt-Col.

Col. Tarleton would have ſurpriſed him on the ſouth of Ennoree, had not a deſerter of the 63d given notice of his march: he however cut to pieces his rear-guard in paſſing that river, and purſued his main body with ſuch rapidity, that he could not ſafely paſs the Tyger, and was obliged to halt on a very ſtrong poſition, at a place called Black Stocks, cloſe to it. Tarleton had with him only his cavalry, and the 63d mounted, his infantry and a three-pounder being ſeveral miles behind. The enemy not being able to retreat with ſafety, and being informed of Tarleton's approach, and want of infantry, by a woman who paſſed him on the march, and contrived by a nearer road to get to them, were encouraged by their great ſuperiority of numbers, and began to fire on the 63d, who were diſmounted. Lt-Col. Tarleton, to ſave them from conſiderable loſs, was obliged to attack, although at ſome hazard, and drove the enemy with loſs over the river: Sumpter was dangerouſly wounded, three of their colonels killed, and about 120 men killed, wounded, or taken. On our ſide about 50 were killed and wounded. Lieut[s] Gibſon and Cope of the 63d were amongſt the former, and my aid-de-camp Lieut. Money, who was a moſt promiſing officer, died of his wounds a few days after. Lt-Col. Tarleton, as ſoon as he had taken care of his wounded, purſued and diſperſed the remaining part of Sumpter's corps; and then, having aſſembled ſome militia under Mr Cunningham, whom I appointed brigadier-general of the militia of that diſtrict, and who has by far the greateſt influence in that country, he returned to the Broad river, where he at preſent remains; as well as Major M[c]Arthur in the neighbourhood of Brierley's ferry.

It is not eaſy for Lt-Col. Tarleton to add to the reputation he has acquired in this province; but the defeating 1000 men, poſted on very ſtrong ground, and occupying log-houſes, with 190 cavalry and 80 infantry, is a proof of that ſpirit and thoſe talents which muſt render the moſt eſſential ſervices to his country. Lt-Col. Tarleton commends much the good behaviour of the officers and men under his command; and he particularly mentions Lieut. Skinner, of the 16th regiment of infantry, who does duty with the legion, as having diſtinguiſhed himſelf."

From Maj.-Gen. Leſlie, dated, Charleſtown, Dec. 19. 1780.

"I did myſelf the honour of writing to your Lordſhip, at ſea, on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Romulus, the 27th ult. From hard gales, and contrary winds, we did not get here before the 13th inſtant. The troops are all arrived in great health: we met with no loſs except our horſes. Com. Gayton paid the greateſt attention in keeping his fleet together, and diſpoſing of his light-armed veſſels for the protection of the tranſports. I found orders here to march up the country, with about 1530 men, to join Lord Cornwallis as ſoon as poſſible: the want of horſes and waggons prevented me proceeding on my march until this day." [42.647.]

A letter from Lt-Col. Balfour, commandant at Charleſtown, dated, Charleſtown, Jan. 16. 1781.

"My Lord,

I am honoured with Lord Cornwallis's directions to addreſs myſelf to your Lordſhip during his abſence from this province, and to have the honour of informing your Lordſhip, from time to time, of the ſtate of the army, and the ſituation of affairs here.

By the laſt diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis, which were dated the 11th inſtant, the army was then in motion, and advancing towards North Carolina, ſo that his Lordſhip would reach Bullock creek, between the Catawba and Broad rivers, by the 16th; to which I am happy to add, that the troops under his command, were, at that time, in the higheſt health.

The lateſt accounts of the enemy inform us, that Gen. Green, with his army, is at Hayly's ferry, on the eaſtern banks of the Pedee.

In order to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis's views on Cape-Fear river, and to afford proviſions and other ſupplies for his army, a ſmall force of about 300 men, under Major Craig of the 82d regiment, will ſail from hence with the packet. Capt. Barkley in the Blonde, with the Delight and Otter ſloops of war, convoy this corps, and will co-operate with the troops on this expedition; which, I truſt, will be ſucceſsful, and give us poſſeſſion of Wilmington, and of this very eſſential communication.

It is with pleaſure I inform your Lordſhip, that many of the principal inhabi-

tants

tants of the province, and ſome who held the chief offices under the late rebel powers, have reverted to their loyalty, and declared their allegiance to his Majeſty's government.

I have alſo the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip, that Major Roſs and Capt. Broderick are arrived with the diſpatches; and as the former gentleman has mentioned to me your Lordſhip's great anxiety to receive frequent informations from hence, and as there has of late been no eligible conveyance, I have, from theſe motives, taken upon me to change the courſe of the packet, by ſending her directly home; to which I have been the rather induced, as a ſhip of war ſhortly is to ſail for New York, and will take with her the commander in chief's diſpatches, and the mail for that place.

Capt. Mallom, of the 63d regiment, an officer of merit, and who is returning to Europe for the recovery of his health, has Lord Cornwallis's directions to deliver this diſpatch to your Lordſhip.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. BALFOUR."

"*Charleſtown, Dec.* 27. A gentleman lately come to town has favoured us with an account of the baſe treatment the unfortunate officers and men met with who ſurrendered priſoners of war laſt October to the rebel Colonel Campbell, in the action of King's Mountain. A ſmall party of the militia returning from foraging, unacquainted with the ſurrender, happening to fire on the rebels, the priſoners were immediately threatened with death if the firing ſhould be repeated. The morning after the action the priſoners were marched ſixteen miles: previous to their march, orders were given by Campbell, ſhould they be attacked, to fire on and deſtroy every priſoner. The party kept marching for two days without any kind of proviſions: on the third day's march all the baggage of the officers was ſeized, and ſhared among the rebel officers.—— A few days after, a mock court-martial ſat for the trial of the militia priſoners; when, after a ſhort hearing, thirty gentlemen, ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in that country, had ſentence of death paſſed upon them; and at ſix o'clock the ſame day they began to execute. Col. Mills and Capt. Chetwood of North Carolina, Capt. Wilſon of Ninety-ſix, and ſix privates, were firſt executed. The Britiſh officers were compelled to attend at the execution of theſe brave but unfortunate men; who, with manly firmneſs, avowed their loyalty in their laſt moments, and with their lateſt breath expreſſed their unalterable deteſtation of the rebels, and their baſe and infamous proceedings. The remaining twenty-one were reprived for a time."

A ſcheme, 'tis ſaid, was lately diſcovered, for carrying off Lord Cornwallis, and delivering him into the hands of the enemy by a Colonel Wynn, an American, who had come in and joined the Britiſh. The plan was, to invite Lord Cornwallis, by ſome plauſible pretext of a ſurpriſe of the enemy, ſo as to get him out of the protection of his own army. But Wynn was betrayed; and his Lordſhip getting intelligence of the ſcheme, went to the ſpot at the time appointed, attended by a ſtrong guard of dragoons, who made priſoners of Wynn and his party; and he was in conſequence immediately executed.

[P. S.] Rivington's Royal New-York Gazette of Jan. 6. brought over by the Two Brothers, which arrived at Liverpool Feb. 6. contains the following account.

"The impatience of all the rebel troops, and being long deprived of their pay in real money, and wholeſome proviſions, had determined many of the ſoldiers to a peremptory demand, that their arrearages ſhould be produced to them in ſolid money, and the whole army put on a reſpectable and well-appointed eſtabliſhment; many perceiving the bankrupt condition of the Congreſs finances, and that no magazines, &c. &c. &c. were formed for the future ſubſiſtence of the army, took occaſion, on Monday laſt, (when the times of inliſtment of ſeveral hundreds expired), boldly to require their pay in preſent caſh and hard money. Finding no revenue, but the long-expired paper currency, produced to ſupply their demands, the malecontents frankly offered to give up their pay with all arrears, and return home, provided each got a formal diſcharge; as they were determined, to a man, no longer to remain in the Continental ſervice. Theſe overtures being rejected, a ſeceſſion immediately enſued, conſiſting of the whole Pennſylvania line, commanded by General St Clair, formerly a lieutenant in his Majeſty's Royal American regiment, having under him the Brigadier-Generals Wayne, Hand, and a ſucceſſor to the deceaſed Brig.-Gen. Poor.

After having ſpiked up all the cannon, and deſtroyed the carriages, they left their head-quarters at Morris-town, bringing with them four field-pieces, all the powder and proviſions; and were purſued by ſome militia; of whom they killed a colonel, two majors, two lieutenants, and ſome privates. They proceeded to Veals-town, about twenty-two miles from Eliſabeth-town; where, on Wedneſday laſt, they threw up works of defence. At this place they erected a ſtandard, choſe a commander in chief, commiſſaries, quartermaſters, and other officers eſſential to the accommodation and movement of the troops on ſervice.

They preſently ſecured 400 head of live cattle; all the horſes of the neighbouring country, as they paſſed, were ſurrendered to them. Upwards of 100 riflemen had been detached to hang on and annoy their rear; but, on exploring their ſituation, rather than moleſt them, they left their officers, and preferred to join their quondam fellow-ſoldiers in purſuit of the ſame object.

Thus reinforced, the total number of the revolters now amounts to 2200 men, and are daily increaſing. Gen. Wayne overtook, harangued, and on his knees ſupplicated their return; but all in vain: he was informed, if he ever again approached them, they ſhould detain him as a priſoner."

An extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, to Lord George Germain, by Lieut. Sir William Twyſden, who came in the Grantham packet, which ſailed from Sandy-hook Jan. 29. received on the 20th of February, appeared in the London gazette in the evening of that day, viz.

" On the 3d inſtant it was reported to me, that on the 1ſt the Pennſylvania line had revolted. The particulars, as far as I have been able to aſcertain them, and the ſteps I took in conſequence, are contained in the journal which I have the honour to incloſe. My offers reached them on the 6th, together with a declaration of the Admiral's and mine, as Commiſſioners. They admitted two of their Generals to a conference on the 7th. Their demands were, pay, arrears of pay, the depretiation of money made up to them according to the different periods, and their diſcharges from further ſervice. I had no reaſon to ſuppoſe they intended joining us; nor was it poſſible to ſay, what meaſures they meant to purſue, until they removed at a diſtance from us, and delivered over two of our meſſengers to Congreſs. On the 5th, notwithſtanding the ſeaſon was ſo far advanced, I made a movement with the elite of the army to Staten iſland; in which ſituation, with the aſſiſtance given me by the Vice-Admiral, of a ſhip of war, and a number of boats, to co-operate with the army, I was ready to act as circumſtances might make neceſſary: but until I had ſome certain information reſpecting their intentions or wiſhes, it would have been very imprudent for me to have done any thing more than favour the revolt, and offer aſylum; for one ſtep further might have reunited them to their oppreſſors. On the 17th I received, by the return of two of my meſſengers, the incloſed printed papers; by which I plainly ſaw that there was an appearance of accommodation. I therefore returned from Staten iſland; and the General officer I left in the command there, reporting to me, that the troops ſuffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and that their ſtate in fact might be termed a continual picquet, I ordered them to return to their huts on Long iſland.

It is impoſſible at preſent to ſay, in what manner, or how ſoon, this buſineſs will be ſettled. It is generally thought, that Congreſs cannot ſatisfy the demands of the revolters, and it is probable, therefore, they may attempt to force them: if they do, thoſe people can ſtill fall back upon us, as there is no force in Jerſey to prevent them, nor any rivers to paſs but that at South Amboy, which our ſhips can command.

Gen. Waſhington has not moved a man from his army as yet; and as it is probable their demands are nearly the ſame with the Pennſylvania line, it is not thought likely that he will. I am, however, in a ſituation to avail myſelf of favourable events; but to ſtir before they offer, might mar all.

I have received no certain intelligence from the ſouthward ſince my laſt, but I make no doubt that Gen. Leſlie has joined Lord Cornwallis; and I expect every hour to hear that the rebels have quitted the Carolinas; more eſpecially as Brig.-Gen. Arnold arrived in the Cheſapeak on the 2d. Rebel reports ſay he has reached Richmond, the capital of Virginia.

There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that Ethan Allen has quitted the rebel cauſe.

Lieut.

Lieut. Sir William Twyſden, of the Royal Fuſileers, who has requeſted my permiſſion to return to Europe on his own private affairs, will have the honour of delivering my diſpatches. I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to him for further particulars, particularly with regard to the operations to the ſouthward.

N° 1. JOURNAL.

On the 1ſt of January 1781 the Pennſylvania troops hutted at Morris-town, having been for ſome time much diſſatiſfied, turned out, in number about 1300, declaring they would ſerve no longer unleſs their grievances were redreſſed, as they had not received either pay, cloathing, or proviſions. A riot enſued, in which an officer was killed, and four wounded: the inſurgents had five or ſix wounded.

They then collected the artillery, ſtores, proviſions, waggons, &c. marched out of camp, and paſſed by Gen. Wayne's quarters; who ſent a meſſage to them, requeſting them to deſiſt, or the conſequences would prove fatal. They refuſed, and proceeded on their march till evening; when they took poſt on an advantageous piece of ground, and elected officers from among themſelves, appointing a ſerjeant-major, who was a Britiſh deſerter, to command them, with the rank of Major-General.

On the 2d they marched to Middlebrook, and on the 3d to Prince-town.

On the 2d a meſſage was ſent them, by the officers from camp, deſiring to know their intentions; which they refuſed to receive. A flag of truce was then ſent: to which ſome anſwered, that they had ſerved three years againſt their inclinations, and would ſerve no longer; others ſaid, they would not return, unleſs their grievances were redreſſed.

The firſt information the Commander in Chief received of this was on the morning of the 3d of January; in conſequence of which a large corps was ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to move on the ſhorteſt notice.

On the 4th, three perſons were ſent out from hence to them, with propoſals to the following purport: "To be taken under the protection of the Britiſh government; to have a free pardon for all former offences, and the pay due to them from Congreſs faithfully paid to them, without any expectation of military ſervice, (except it might be voluntary), upon condition of laying down their arms, and returning to their allegiance." It was alſo recommended to them, to move behind the South river; and they were aſſured a body of Britiſh troops ſhould be ready to protect them whenever they deſired it. The inability of Congreſs to ſatisfy their juſt demands, as well as the ſeverity with which they would be treated ſhould they return to their former ſervitude, was pointed out to them. They were deſired to ſend perſons to Amboy, to meet others from us, in order to treat further.

The corps ordered to be in readineſs paſſed over to Staten iſland the 5th, where they were cantoned in readineſs to move.

The inſurgents having taken poſt at Prince-town, frequent meſſages and propoſals to the ſame effect were ſent out: but the militia of Jerſey having been aſſembled ſoon after the meeting, they kept ſo ſtrict watch on the coaſt, and on the roads leading to Prince-town, that the utmoſt difficulty attended communicating with them, or receiving intelligence.

The inſurgents remained at Prince-town until the 9th; during which time propoſals, N° 2. were printed, and diſtributed among them, and a committee of Congreſs ſent to treat with them; of which Gen. Sullivan, Mr Mathews, Mr Atlee, and Dr Witherſpoon, were members.

On the 9th they moved to Trenton; and on the 10th gave the anſwer, N° 3. from their Board, compoſed of ſerjeants. By the laſt account they ſtill remain at Trenton; and, although Congreſs have diſcharged ſome of them, they ſtill refuſe to quit the town until the whole are ſettled with for all their demands.

The name of the inſurgent who commands them is *Williams*.

N° 2. *Propoſals made to the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line at Prince-town, Jan. 7. 1781.*

His Excellency Joſ. Read, Eſq; Preſident, and the Hon. Brig.-Gen. Potter, of the council of Pennſylvania, having heard the complaints of the ſoldiers, as repreſented by the ſerjeants, inform them, That they are fully authoriſed to redreſs reaſonable grievances, and they have the fulleſt diſpoſition to make them as eaſy as poſſible; for which end they propoſe,

1. That no non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall be detained beyond the

time for which he freely and voluntarily engaged; but where they appear to have been in any reſpect compelled to enter or ſign, ſuch inliſtment to be deemed void, and the ſoldier diſcharged.

2. To ſettle who are and who are not bound to ſtay, three perſons to be appointed by the Preſident and the Council, who are to examine into the terms of inliſtment; where the original inliſtments cannot be found, the ſoldier's oath to be admitted to prove the time and terms of inliſtment, and the ſoldier to be diſcharged upon his oath of the condition of the inliſtment.

3. Where-ever any ſoldier has inliſted for three years, or during the war, he is to be diſcharged, unleſs he ſhall appear afterwards to have re-inliſted voluntarily and freely. The gratuity of 100 dollars given by Congreſs not to be reckoned as a bounty, or any men detained in conſequence of that gratuity. The commiſſioners to be appointed by the Preſident and Council to adjuſt any difficulties which may ariſe on this article alſo.

4. The auditors to attend as ſoon as poſſible to ſettle the depretiation with the ſoldiers, and give them certificates. Their arrearages of pay to be made up as ſoon as circumſtances will admit.

5. A pair of ſhoes, overalls, and ſhirt, will be delivered to each ſoldier in a few days, as they are already purchaſed, and ready to be ſent forward whenever the line ſhall be ſettled. Thoſe who are diſcharged, to receive the above articles at Trenton, producing the General's diſcharge.

The Governor hopes that no ſoldier of the Pennſylvania line will break his bargain, or go from the contract made with the public; and they may depend upon it, that the utmoſt care will be taken to furniſh them with every neceſſary fitting for a ſoldier. The Governor will recommend to the State to take ſome favourable notice of thoſe who engaged for the war.

The commiſſioners will attend at Trenton, where the cloathing and the ſhoes will be immediately brought, and the regiments to be ſettled with in their order. A field-officer of each regiment to attend during the ſettlement of his regiment.

Purſuant to Gen. Wayne's orders of the 2d inſtant, no man to be brought to any trial or cenſure for what has happened on or ſince New-Year's day, but all matters to be buried in oblivion.

JOS. READ.
JA. POTTER.

N° 3. *Trenton, January* 10. 1781.

HIS Excellency's propoſals being communicated to the different regiments at troop beating this morning, Jan. 8. 1781,

They do voluntarily agree in conjunction, that all the ſoldiers that were inliſted for the term of three years, or during the war, excepting thoſe whoſe terms of inliſtment are not expired, ought to be diſcharged immediately, with as little delay as circumſtances will allow, except ſuch ſoldiers who have voluntarily re-inliſted. In caſe that any ſoldier ſhould diſpute, his inliſtment is to be ſettled by a committee and the ſoldier's oath. The remainder of his Excellency's and the Hon. Board of Committee's propoſals is founded upon honour and juſtice; but in regard to the Hon. the Board ſetting forth, that there will be appointed three perſons to ſit as a committee to redreſs our grievances; it is therefore the general demand of the line and the board of ſerjeants, that we ſhall appoint as many members as of the oppoſite, to ſit as a committee to determine jointly upon our unhappy affairs. As the path we tread is juſtice, and our footſteps founded upon honour, therefore we unanimouſly do agree, that there would be ſomething done towards a ſpeedy redreſs of our preſent circumſtances.

Signed by order of the Board,
WM BOWZER, Sec.

Purſuant to your Excellency's demand concerning the two emiſſaries from the Britiſh, the Board of Committee reſolved, that thoſe men ſhould be delivered up to the ſupreme authority, in order to ſhew that we ſhould remove every doubt of ſuſpicion and jealouſy.

Alſo that the men may diſperſe upon being diſcharged, the delivering up their arms, &c.

Signed by the Board in the
Preſident's abſence,
DANIEL CONNEL, Member.

Trenton, Jan. 10. 1781.

Sir William Twyſden, who did not ſail from Sandy-hook till the 29th, was informed before his departure by Sir Henry Clinton, that the revolted troops ſtill remained at Trenton, and were intrenching themſelves there; and that the New-Jerſey brigade had alſo revolted for the ſame reaſons as the others, and were marching towards Eliſabeth-town: and Maj.-Gen. Robertſon was ordered to Staten iſland upon that occaſion."

An

An account of Major Patrick Ferguſon.

MAjor Ferguſon was reckoned the beſt rifle-ſhot in the army: he made great improvements in the rifle-gun, or rather invented a new one. Before he went out to America, he exhibited his dexterity in firing both at Blackheath and Woolwich: his Majeſty did him the honour to be preſent on one of theſe occaſions: he was then a captain in the 70th. He carried out with him 100 riflemen, whom he had taken great pains to inſtruct. At the battle of Germantown, in the end of 1777, he was in the hotteſt of the fight, and for ſome ſpace of time very near Gen. Waſhington: unfortunately he did not know that commander, otherwiſe the rebels would have had a new general to ſeek. Here Capt. Ferguſon was dangerouſly wounded in the arm. While ill, Gen. Howe diſtributed the remains of his men among other corps; but on his recovery he collected them again. In the beginning of ſummer 1778, our army having evacuated Philadelphia, Capt. Ferguſon of courſe went with it to New York; and in October the ſame year, he was entruſted with the command of an expedition to deſtroy a neſt of rebel pirates in Little-Egg harbour, on the Jerſey ſhore; Capt. Collins of the navy had the direction of the armed veſſels. Capt. Ferguſon penetrated twenty miles into the country with the ſmall craft, deſtroyed the village of the pirates, a battery of ſix guns, and a number of veſſels, among which were ten capital ſhips. In returning, ſome of his veſſels running aground, while the ſeamen were employed in getting them off, he made two deſcents, penetrated into the country, demoliſhed the ſalt-works, and the houſes of the leaders of the rebels; but with a humanity that did him great honour, not the leaſt injury was offered to the peaceable inhabitants. This expedition was ſo well conducted, that he did not loſe a man [40. 665.]. Juſt at this time he received letters of recal from Gen. Clinton, as did Capt. Collins from Adm. Gambier; but the wind being contrary, and having an idle day, this gallant officer ſet out on another expedition. The rebel legion under the noted Count Pulaſki *, he was informed by Monſ. Bromville, a French captain, and ſix of his men, who deſerted to him, lay only at twelve miles diſtance in perfect ſecurity. Capt. Ferguſon ſet off in the night in boats with 250 men, rowed ten miles, landed, marched one mile to a bridge, at which he left fifty men, with the reſt he marched a mile farther, ſurpriſed and cut to pieces the infantry of Pulaſki's legion. Our ſoldiers were highly irritated againſt this brutal foreigner, who had given out in public orders to his men, never to give any quarter; in conſequence of which our people took only five priſoners, all the reſt, with their lieutenant-colonel, were left on the ſpot, the buſineſs being done with the bayonet only. Yet even here Capt. Ferguſon had an opportunity of exerciſing his humanity; the houſes in which were the baggage and equipage of Pulaſki's legion, belonging to inoffenſive Quakers, he left them untouched, rather than diſtreſs the innocent inhabitants by burning the quarters: the apology he made will ſpeak for itſelf: "The injury that would have been done to the enemy would not have compenſated for the ſufferings of thoſe innocent people." In the latter end of 1779, he went with Sir Henry Clinton to the attack of Charleſtown; during that ſiege he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions. About this time he had the rank of Major, and commanded 300 men drafted from the provincial corps, his riflemen being all expended. He was greatly valued by Sir Henry Clinton, and had both the choice of his drafts and of his officers. It was by his own deſire that Capt. de Peiſter was appointed ſecond in the command of his corps. After the ſurrender of Charleſtown he had a command on the frontiers; his general ſtation was at Ninety ſix, our moſt interior poſt. At this place he was indefatigable in training the militia. After the rebel defeat at Camden, Lord Cornwallis permitted him to make an incurſion into North Carolina, after which his orders were to paſs the Catawba river, and join his Lordſhip at Charlotte-town [23.], alſo in North Carolina. On his march, with that intent, he was attacked, Oct. 7. at four in the afternoon, on King's Mountain, by

* A Polander, infamous for an attempt to aſſaſſinate his King [33. 596, 658;—35. 488.]; who if he had not eſcaped the purſuit of juſtice, would have ended his villanies on a ſcaffold, as did ſeveral of his accomplices. He finiſhed his career at laſt too honourably for ſuch a miſcreant; being killed in attempting to ſtorm our trenches at Savannah, in the end of the year 1779. [41. 679.]

1600 rebels under Col. Campbell and ſix other Colonels: the Major had only with him ſome militia and the ſmall remains of his own corps; yet he repulſed the enemy, and every perſon thought the victory ſecure: but unfortunately, in advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, who were retiring, he fell by a random-ſhot; which ſo alarmed Capt. de Peiſter, the next in command, that he immediately hoiſted the white flag, that is his white handkerchief. An officer cloſe by him, enraged at ſuch timidity, made a ſtroke at him with his ſabre, and almoſt cut off his hand; nevertheleſs the ſurrender went on. Soon after which the rebels hung up Col. Mills, of the militia, and eight others, and the Britiſh officers were forced to attend the execution [25.].

Major Ferguſon was ſecond ſon of the Hon. James Ferguſon of Pitfour, one of the Lords both of the Seſſion and of the Juſticiary, two of the ſupreme courts in Scotland; was a lieutenant-colonel by brevet, about thirty-ſix years of age, and a bachelor.

SIR, Jan. 31. 1781.

IT is well known, that the Dutch fiſhery upon the coaſts of Scotland, is profitable to individuals, and highly advantageous to the ſtate. Holland is higher taxed than any nation in Europe; yet ſuch are the effects of induſtry and ſkill, that her people carry their fiſhing-apparatus many leagues from home, and have eſtabliſhed upon the coaſt of Scotland a monopoly in their own favour.

At ſo low an ebb are ſtock, induſtry, and ſkill, in the highlands and iſlands, that, were it not for war and emigrations, the people of theſe countries would abſolutely ſtarve: neither local advantages nor bounties have hitherto been able to excite them to a competition with the Dutch.

The preſent rupture with Holland ſeems a proper opportunity to acquire to this country the uſe of the bountiful gifts of Nature.

The ſuperior genius of Czar Peter, that greateſt of all founders! and the laudable perſeverance of his ſucceſſors, have really wrought political miracles in Ruſſia. Ireland was once deſtitute of linen, and a linen-manufacture now flouriſhes there. The time was when an Engliſhman was ſo rude, that neither could he work up into cloth a ſingle fleece of his native wool, nor give an adventitious colour to the cloth. Theſe facts carry with them conviction. The Scots, ſomewhat like the Athenians of old, excel in arms and in literature; it evidently, therefore, is not Nature that has played the niggard with us.

The Scots, ſome centuries ago, compoſed a national muſic that is ſtill in high repute. They finally prevailed againſt the unjuſt Edward Longſhanks. They reduced their prieſthood to a ſize bearing a due proportion to national wealth and numbers of people.

They exiled a fooliſh fellow of a king, who perſiſted in the abſurd attempt of becoming a vaſſal to an old bachelor at Rome. They united themſelves with their old enemies, and this union is confeſſedly the wiſeſt national action of either the Engliſh or the Scots. — Greece boaſts of her Thucidydes, and of her Xenophon; Rome, of her Livy and her Tacitus; Scotland, with as good reaſon, boaſts her Hume. — Nature, evidently, has not played the niggardly ſtepmother with us; can it, therefore, be ſuppoſed, that a Scotſman cannot acquire the method of gilling and of ſalting a herring as well as a Dutchman!

When the Scotch fiſhery is conſidered in a general view, there is never any difference of opinion among political reaſoners. The caſe, however, is very different, when the ways and means are diſcuſſed, by which a ſlothful and torpid people are to be arouſed to induſtry.

The following hints may poſſibly excite attention in others.

1. Naturalize, by act of parliament, all Dutch fiſhers who ſhall ſettle in Scotland.

2. Take off the duty upon coal carried coaſtwiſe to ſuch places in Scotland as are the ſeat of the fiſhery.

3. The preſent ſize and the outfit of veſſels intitled to the bounty, are nowiſe proportioned to the ſtock of the people: let them fiſh them as they beſt can, and grant the bounty upon the quantum of fiſh taken and cured.

4. The money ariſing from the land-tax and the exciſes of the maritime highland counties, and of the iſlands, and the money ariſing from the rents of the forfeited eſtates; theſe ſums, if properly employed, in order to encourage the Scotch fiſhery, would ſoon, for a temporary indulgence, yield an ample return to the exchequer; and this indulgence might gradually be withdrawn as the infant fiſhery advanced in ſtrength.

Cal. Merc. NERVA.

ANNUAL REGISTER for 1779.

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HISTORY. [42. 351.]

Retrospective view of affairs in 1778.

WE have seen in our last volume, that the effectual protection which the French squadron received from their new allies at Boston, had entirely frustrated Lord Howe's design of attacking D'Estaing in that road or harbour on the 8th of September 1778 [42. 350.]. Upon this failure of hope with respect to his primary object, the Noble Admiral immediately returned to the succour of Rhode island, which we have also seen had been invested, and vigorously attacked, by Gen. Sullivan. And finding that island already freed from danger, he proceeded to New York; where, in consequence of what is understood by a previous leave of absence, he resigned the command of the fleet into the hands of Adm. Gambier, and returned to England.

Sir Henry Clinton, who had embarked with 4000 men for the relief of Rhode island, had two other material objects in view; in one or both of which he might probably have succeeded, if he had not been detained by contrary winds a few hours beyond his time, or that Sullivan had not been attentive to the danger to which he was exposed, when he found himself finally abandoned by the French fleet, and in consequence deserted by the New-England volunteers, who composed the better part of his force. One of these was, to cut off Sullivan's retreat to the continent; and the other, which might have been either adopted as principal, or pursued as a secondary object, was, to attack the Americans in their head quarters and principal place of arms at Providence; the destruction, or effectual dismantling of which, would have removed an eye-sore, and constant source of apprehension, at least, from the immediate vicinity of Rhode island.

Sullivan's timely retreat having frustrated these designs, Sir Henry Clinton, on his return to New York, dispatched Maj.-Gen. Grey, with the fleet of transports and troops, under the convoy of Captain Fanshawe, of the Carysfort frigate, upon an expedition to the eastward. The first object of this expedition was, to exterminate some nests of small privateers, which abounded in the rivers and creeks adjoining to Buzzard's bay, in that part of New England called the Plymouth colony; which, from their vicinity to Rhode island and the Sound, greatly infested the trade of New York, as well as the adjacent coasts of Long island; whilst the nearness of their retreats, with the smallness of their vessels, and the shallowness of their creeks, secured them in a great measure from all pursuit.

This service was performed with great effect by the detachment under the command of the Major-General. Between six in the evening of Sept. 5. when the troops were landed, and twelve on the following day, the work was completely done; destroying in their course about seventy sail of shipping, besides a great number of small craft. The detachment likewise burnt or destroyed in the same manner, the magazines, wharfs, stores, warehouses, rope-walks, and vessels on the stocks, both on the Bedford and Fair-Haven sides of the Acushinet river.

The transports and troops proceeded from Fair-haven to the island called Martha's Vineyard; the inhabitants of which, like those of Nantucket, were once celebrated for their enterprise, skill, and great success in the fisheries. This island, being, however, the reverse of Nantucket in point of fertility, afforded a considerable and most desirable contribution, consisting of 10,000 sheep, and 300 oxen, for the public service at New York.

In the mean time, Adm. Montague, who commanded on the Newfoundland station, no sooner received intelligence that D'Estaing had commenced hostilities on the coasts of North America, than, in consequence of provisional orders with which he had been furnished for the purpose, he dispatched Com. Evans, with the Romney and some frigates, together with a detachment of marines and artillery, to seize on the small islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, which had been allotted to France by the last treaty of peace, for the purpose of curing and drying their fish, and serving as a storehouse and shelter for the vessels employed in their fishery.

As France had been particularly restricted by the late treaty from fortifying those islands, and equally tied down from any increase of a small limited number of troops in them, which were only adapted to the suppport of the civil govern-

ment,

ment, and not to any purposes of defence, against whatever might deserve the name of enemy, this service was accordingly performed without difficulty. A capitulation was granted; in consequence of which, the Governor, with the inhabitants, and the garrison, amounting in the whole to about 2000, were transmitted to France; all the accommodations of habitation, trade, and fishery, were destroyed; and the islands thrown back into their original state.

Upon the return of the troops from the Bedford expedition, and with the contributions raised at Martha's Vineyard, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton determined upon another to Egg harbour, on the Jersey coast, where the enemy had a number of privateers and prizes, and, what was still more interesting, some very considerable salt-works. To draw away their attention from the objects of this expedition, and in order also to procure forage and fresh provisions for the army, Lord Cornwallis advanced into Jersey with a strong body of troops; where he took a position between Newbridge on the Hackinsack to his left, and the North river to his right. At the same time Lt-Gen. Knyphausen, advancing with another division of the army on the West-Chester side, took a parallel position, his left reaching to the North river, near Wapperham, and his right extending to the Brunx.

It would not be easy to conceive any situation more favourable for the carrying on of military operations with advantage. The two divisions being only separated by the North river, could, by the means of their flat boats, unite their whole force on either side of it within twenty-four hours; whilst, by the command of the channel, which their marine afforded all the way up to the highlands, Washington's forces, which were likewise separated in the same manner, but much more dispersed, could not have been assembled in less than ten days. And even then, if he should quit his strong ground in the highlands, in order to pass over to the relief of the Jerseys, he must have subjected himself to hazard the consequences of a general action, in a country, which, from its nature, would have been very unfavourable to him in such an event. By this means the provinces of New York and the Jerseys were in a great measure laid open to the army; the necessary supplies of forage and provisions were plentifully obtained; and an opportunity was afforded to the well-affected of coming in for protection or service. Such was one among the numberless advantages which our naval command of the seas and rivers afforded in the course of this war.

Baylor's regiment of light horse, which had been lately raised in Virginia, and was generally called Mrs Washington's regiment, became a victim upon this occasion to the design of Lord Cornwallis, with the immediate address, and prompt execution, of Maj.-Gen. Grey. This regiment having been detached with some militia to watch and interrupt the foragers, their vicinity to the North river, in the villages of Old and New Taapan, where they lay, with other circumstances of situation, and, perhaps more than any, their unsoldierly security, and carelessness with respect to guards and posts, induced Lord Cornwallis to form a plan for their surprise in the night. In pursuit of this design, whilst Gen. Grey, with the light infantry, and some other troops, advanced by night, Sept. 27. on the left, to surprise the enemy on that side, a detachment was made from Knyphausen's corps, on the right, consisting of the 71st regiment under Col. Campbell, and an American light corps, called the Queen's rangers; who, having passed the North river, intended to have inclosed them so effectually, that, being placed between two fires, few or none of them could escape.

Some deserters from the column on the right prevented the completion of the scheme. These having, at the most critical moment, roused the militia who lay in New Taapan from their trance of security, afforded a clear opportunity for their escape before the column could come up. But the Major-General conducted his division with so profound a silence, and such excellency of order, that they not only cut off a serjeant's patrole of twelve men, without any noise, but completely surrounded the village of Old Taapan without any discovery, and surprised Baylor's horse, asleep and naked, in the barns where they lay. A severe execution took place, and the regiment was entirely ruined.

Capt. Ferguson of the 70th regiment, with about 300 land-forces, were detached on the expedition to Little-Egg harbour, on the Jersey coast, under the convoy of Capt. Collins of the Zebra, with

with two other frigates, besides some light-armed vessels and gallies, which, from their capacity of running into shallow water, were particularly adapted to the nature of the intended service.

The convoy arrived at the place of its destination about the beginning of October; but as the wind and other circumstances retarded the passage of the ships over a bar which lay in their way, and that every thing in such an enterprise depended upon expedition, the troops were crowded, as circumstances would admit, into the gallies and small craft, which were lightened, by taking out every thing that was not essentially necessary to the immediate service. It seems that the enemy, having received some intelligence of the design against them, had suddenly sent out to sea such of their privateers as were in any degree of readiness, in order thereby to evade the impending danger. The larger of their remaining vessels, consisting mostly of prizes, were, for their greater security, hauled up the river Mullicus as far as they could go, to a place called Chesnut Neck, which lay about twenty miles from the mouth of the river. Their smaller privateers, and craft of different sorts, were carried still farther up into the country.

The detachment, with the lighter armed vessels, proceeded, through a most difficult passage, to Chesnut Neck; being obliged to work their way at random through numberless shoals, without the aid of a pilot, or any knowledge of the channels. Having successfully overcome these difficulties, they discovered on their arrival an appearance of resistance, which they could scarcely have expected; one battery shewing itself close to the waterside, and another with a breast-work manned, to cover it on an adjoining eminence. But upon a nearer approach, it was discovered, that these works were totally destitute of artillery; and the troops being landed under a well-directed cannonade from the gallies and gunboats, the neighbouring militia, who had undertaken their defence with small arms, soon found the task beyond their ability, and were, with little difficulty, and without any loss, obliged to abandon them, and disperse.

The detachment found ten vessels at this place, which were of a considerable size, and mostly British prizes. Although these were in general valuable, yet the difficulty of the navigation, and the danger of delay, rendered the carrying them off impracticable. They were accordingly fired, and destroyed. And as the trade of New York had suffered greatly from their depredations, the commanders determined to root out this nest of privateers as effectually as possible. Under this determination, they destroyed the settlements, storehouses, and works of every sort.

The good-will of the officers and troops would have led them to complete the business, by proceeding up the river, and destroying the remainder of the enemy's shipping, in their last retreat, at the Forks, if the difficulties had not appeared too discouraging, and the danger too imminent, to be prudently encountered. The delays which they met with in their return, owing to the stranding of some of the vessels, afforded an opportunity to the troops of making some successful excursions into the neighbouring country. In these they destroyed some considerable salt-works, as well as the houses and settlements of several persons, who had either been conspicuous by their activity in the rebellion, charged with oppression and cruelty to the well-affected, or who had been concerned in the fitting out of privateers: A species of service, however, more calculated to gratify resentments on one side, and to excite them on the other, than to produce any essential end with regard to the issue of the war.

When the troops had rejoined the squadron, a delay occasioned by contrary winds in Egg harbour, afforded an opportunity to enterprising officers for the performance of new service, and that of a more active and spirited nature than what they had already executed. A French captain, with some private men, who had deserted from Pulaski's legion, gave such an account of the careless manner in which three troops of horse, and as many companies of infantry, all belonging to that corps, were cantoned at only a few miles distance, that the commanding officers by sea and land judged it a sufficient ground for undertaking an expedition to surprise and beat up their quarters. The advantage of conveying the troops by water to within a small distance of their destination, together with the information given by the deserters of an unguarded bridge, which lay a little on their side of the scene of action, the

poſſeſſion of which would ſerve, in caſe of neceſſity, effectually to cover the retreat back to their veſſels, added much to the apparent eligibility of the deſign.

The deſerters ſpoke truth in this inſtance; and the ſucceſs was accordingly anſwerable to the expectation. 250 men were imbarked; who, after rowing ten miles, were landed long before day-light, within a mile of the bridge and defile we have mentioned. Theſe being ſeized without diſcovery, and a proper guard left to ſecure the poſſeſſion, the reſt of the detachment puſhed forward, and ſo completely ſurpriſed Pulaſki's light infantry in the houſes where they lay, as nearly to cut them to pieces without reſiſtance. The victors numbered above fifty dead bodies. Several officers, and among them the Baron de Boſe, a lieutenant-colonel, with a captain and an adjutant, periſhed in this ſlaughter. Capt. Ferguſon obſerves in his report, that it being a night attack, little quarter could be given; ſo that only five priſoners were taken. Though ſome attempt was made by Pulaſki's horſe, and the remains of his infantry, to haraſs the detachment on their retreat, the good countenance which they kept, and the poſſeſſion of the bridge, rendered it totally ineffectual.

Civil wars are unhappily diſtinguiſhed from all others by a degree of rancour in their proſecution, which does not exiſt in the hoſtilities of diſtinct nations, and abſolute ſtrangers. They are of courſe fruitful in circumſtances grievous to humanity. In ſuch caſes, the moſt trifling occaſions, the moſt vague and abſurd rumours, will irritate the multitude in all armies to acts of great rigour and cruelty. An account given by the deſerters, that Pulaſki had iſſued public orders, forbidding his corps to grant any quarter to the Britiſh troops, afforded a new edge to the fury of the ſoldiers, and ſhut up their boſoms againſt every feeling of pity or remorſe *. This tale, totally unſupported, as it ſhould ſeem, by any former, concurrent, or ſubſequent circumſtance, might well be attributed to the malice of the deſerters; and perhaps, on all ſuch occaſions, it were better not to credit too haſtily thoſe reports which urge to acts of unuſual ſeverity, by charging a like intention to the enemy.

This and the former expedition afforded an opportunity for a renewal of thoſe complaints which the Americans had ſo loudly and repeatedly made, of the inhumanities and cruelties exerciſed by ſome corps of the Britiſh troops, as well as by their auxiliaries. A number of real or ſuppoſed facts were now particularly ſupplied by the ſurpriſe of Baylor's regiment, which was repreſented as a cold-blood maſſacre of naked men, ſurpriſed in their ſleep, and who, from a reliance on the laws of war, and cuſtoms of nations, being in full expectation of quarter when they made no reſiſtance, would not leſſen or hazard that ſecurity, by even an attempt to lay hold of their arms, or the ſmalleſt motion of defence. The depoſitions of ſeveral of the ſoldiers who had been left as dead, or who had otherwiſe unaccountably eſcaped, were taken upon oath, authenticated in the uſual form, and publiſhed by authority. Some of the witneſſes who appeared upon this occaſion afforded ſuch extraordinary inſtances of the tenaciouſneſs of human nature, in ſome particular caſes and circumſtances, with reſpect to life, that a recital of the facts as they are ſtated may poſſibly be conſidered by ſome as a matter of phyſical curioſity. Of about a dozen wounded ſoldiers who appeared to give their evidence, three had received, in a regular gradation, from nine to eleven ſtabs each, of bayonets, in the breaſt and trunk of the body, beſides ſeveral wounds in other parts. Two others had received, the one five, and the other ſix, ſtabs in the body. It will undoubtedly excite the admiration of whoever conſiders the nature of the weapon, and the force which it derives, as well from the weight of the muſket to which it is fixed, as from the manner in which it is uſed, and the ſtrength of the operator, that theſe men were not only able to give their teſtimony at a conſiderable diſtance of time, but that no doubt ſeems then to have been entertained of their recovery.

Although ſome tribes of the Indians, particularly of thoſe commonly called the Six Nations, had ſent congratulations to Gen. Gates on his ſucceſs at Saratoga,

* [Like reports were alledged to have been the cauſe of ſeverities by the King's troops in 1746;—the falſity of which reports the Lord Balmerino thought of ſuch importance to aſcertain, as to make him aſk an interview on the ſubject with his fellow-ſufferer Lord Kilmarnock [8. 422, 425.] immediately before their execution on Tower-hill.]

toga, and ſeemed to enjoy great ſatisfaction in that event, and that others took different opportunities of expreſſing ſimilar ſentiments; yet the preſents which they continually received from England, the induſtry of the Britiſh agents, and the influence of the great number of American refugees which had taken ſhelter amongſt them, all operating in conjunction upon their own native and unconquerable paſſion for rapine, ſoon led them to contradict, in act, their ſentiments or profeſſions upon that occaſion. The ſucceſs which attended the ſmall expeditions undertaken by individuals of different tribes, under the guidance of the refugees, who knew where to lead them directly to ſpoil, and how to bring them off without danger, ſoon ſpread the contagion of havock through the adjoining nations, ſo that, in a little time, deſtruction raged very generally through the new ſettlements, on the back of the northern and middle colonies.

Col. Butler, whoſe name we have ſeen as an Indian agent and commander in the wars on the ſide of Canada, and who had great influence with ſome of the northern nations of that people, together with one Brandt, an half Indian by blood, a man of deſperate courage, but, as it is ſaid by the Americans, ferocious and cruel beyond example, were the principal leaders in theſe expeditions. The vaſt extent of the frontiers, the ſcattered and remote ſituation of the ſettlements, the nature of the combined enemy, which ſeemed to coaleſce in one point of action, all the properties of Britiſh, American, and ſavage warfare, together with the exact knowledge which the refugees poſſeſſed of every object of their enterpriſe, and the immediate intelligence which they received from their friends on the ſpot, afforded them ſuch advantages in theſe expeditions, that the wretched ſettlers found all perſonal reſiſtance as ineffectual as public protection was impracticable. To complete their calamity, ſubmiſſion could procure no mercy; nor was age, ſex, or condition, in too many inſtances, capable of allaying the fury of their enemy.

In this courſe of havock, the deſtruction of the fine, new, and flouriſhing ſettlement of Wyoming, was particularly calamitous to the Americans. That diſtrict, ſituated on the eaſtern branch of the Suſquehanna, in a moſt beautiful country, and delightful climate, altho' claimed by, and in the natural order of things ſeeming properly to appertain to Pennſylvania, was notwithſtanding, ſince the laſt war, ſettled and cultivated with great ardour, by a numerous ſwarm from the populous hive of Connecticut. This meaſure was, however, ſo much oppoſed and reſented by Pennſylvania, and ſo obſtinately ſupported by its antagoniſt, that after much altercation, it became at length the foundation of an actual war between the two colonies, in which they engaged with ſuch earneſtneſs, that it was not even terminated by the conteſt with the mother-country, until the danger grew ſo near and ſo imminent to both ſides, as of neceſſity to ſuperſede for the preſent all other conſiderations. Their reſpective charters, and the grants of land under them, interfered ſtrangely with each other. It may be preſumed, that the crown in thoſe days did not take much trouble in ſettling the geography of boundleſs waſtes, which afforded no immediate value, and whoſe future cultivation, or any diſputes about their limits, appeared to be matters of ſo remote and uncertain a ſpeculation, as to excite no great degree of preſent attention.

The colony of Connecticut obtained by their grant all the lands weſtward, within their proper degrees of latitude, to the South ſeas, which were not already occupied by other powers. New York, and New Jerſey, were then within that exception, being both foreign, and they ſtretched directly acroſs, in the way of that grant. Pennſylvania was afterwards granted to its proprietors, lying on the farther ſide, and in a parallel line, with theſe two provinces. The Connecticut-men acknowledged the validity of the exception with reſpect to New York and Jerſey; but inſiſted, that their right emerged on the weſtern boundary of thoſe provinces, in the courſe of the ſuppoſed line, and could not in any degree be affected by a later grant made to Pennſylvania: A claim, which, if eſtabliſhed, would narrow the limits of the laſt province to a degree which would moſt materially affect its power and intereſts; and which lying open, as it ſtill does, may poſſibly be productive of very material conſequences with reſpect to the future ſtate of America.

The ſettlement of Wyoming conſiſted of eight townſhips, each containing a ſquare of five miles, beautifully ſituated

on both sides of the Susquehanna. In such a country, situation, and climate, as we have described, and blest with a soil luxuriantly fertile; where every man possessed an abundance, which was, however, the fruit of moderate labour and industry; where no man was very rich, nor very great; the inhabitants exhibited upon the whole, such a picture of primeval happiness, as has seldom been equalled; and such, indeed, as humanity in its present state seems scarcely capable of exceeding.

The settlement increased and throve accordingly. And notwithstanding its infant state, and the opposition they met from Philadelphia, population was already become so vigorous amongst them, that they had sent a thousand men to serve in the continental army. Yet, with this excessive drain from the cultivation of a new colony, their farms were still so loaded with plentiful crops of every kind, and their pastures so abundantly covered with cattle, that their supplies to the army in those respects were at least in full proportion to that which they afforded in men. Nor had they been deficient in providing against those dangers, to which, from their remote situation, they were particularly exposed; and had accordingly constructed for that purpose no less than four forts, which seemed, at least, fully sufficient to cover the settlement from the irruptions of the savages.

But neither the happiness of climate, the fertility of soil, nor the remoteness of situation, could prevent the evils of party and political discord from springing up amongst them. It might indeed appear from the supply of men which they had sent to the army, that only one political principle pervaded the settlement; a supply so ill suited to the state and strength of an infant colony, that it seems difficult whether to admire more, the excess of zeal from which it proceeded, or the total want of prudence, policy, and wisdom, under which it was directed. But notwithstanding this appearance, they had no inconsiderable mixture of loyalists among themselves, and the two parties were actuated by sentiments of the most violent animosity. Nor were these animosities confined to particular families or places, or marked by any line of distinction; but creeping within the roofs, and to the hearths and boards where they were least expected, served, as it afterwards fatally appeared, equally to poison the sources of domestic security and happiness, and to cancel the laws of nature and humanity.

It would seem extraordinary, if such instances had not occurred upon other occasions, that this devoted people had frequent and timely warnings of the danger to which they were exposed by sending all their best men to so great a distance, without their taking any timely measures for their recall, or even for procuring a substitute of defence or protection. Their quiet had been interrupted by the savages, joined with marauding parties of their own countrymen, in the preceding year; and it was only by a vigorous opposition, in a course of successful skirmishes, that they had been driven off or dispersed. Several of those whom they called Tories, and others who had not before been suspected, had at that time and since abandoned the settlement; and, along with a perfect, and consequently dangerous knowledge of all the particulars of their situation and circumstances, were well known to have carried along with them such a stock of private resentment, from the abasement and insults they had suffered from the prevailing party, as could not fail to give a direction to the fury, and even a new edge to the cruelty, of their savage and inveterate enemies.

A sort of public act which had taken place in the settlement since the last invasion, was preceded with and productive of circumstances which afforded cause for the greatest alarm, and for every possible defensive precaution. An unusual number of strangers had, under various pretences, and the sanction of that universal hospitality which once so much distinguished America from the old world, come into the colony; where their behaviour became so suspicious, that they were at length taken up and examined; when such evidence appeared against several of them, of their acting in direct concert with the enemy, on a scheme for the destruction of the settlements, that about twenty were sent off under a strong guard to Connecticut, in order to be there imprisoned, and tried for their lives. The remainder of these strange Tories, against whom no sufficient evidence could be procured, were only expelled. It was soon well known, that this measure of sending their fellows to Connecticut, had excited the rage

rage of those called Tories in general, whether in arms on the frontiers, or otherwise, in the most extreme degree; and that all the threats which had ever been denounced against this people were now renewed with aggravated vengeance.

As the time approached for the final catastrophe, the Indians practised a more refined dissimulation, if not greater treachery, than had been customary with them. For several weeks previous to the intended attack, they repeatedly sent small parties to the settlement, charged with the strongest professions of friendship, declarations of the fullest desire and intention to preserve the peace inviolate on their side, and requests, that the same favourable and pacific disposition might be entertained and cultivated on the other. These parties, besides lulling the people in their present deceitful security, answered the purposes, of communicating with their friends, and of observing the immediate state of affairs in the colony. Some alarm, or sense of their danger, began, however, to spread among the people; and letters were sent to Gen Washington, and to others in authority, representing their situation, and demanding immediate assistance. As the time more nearly approached, some small parties of the enemy, more impatient than the rest, or more eager and covetous to come in for the first fruits of the spoil, made sudden irruptions into the settlement, and committed several robberies and murders; in the course of which, whether through ignorance, or whether from a total contempt of all ties and obligations, they massacred the unhappy wife and five children of one of those men who had been sent for trial in their own cause to Connecticut.

At length, in the beginning of July 1778, the enemy appeared suddenly, but in full force, on the Susquehanna. They were led by Butler, that distinguished partisan, whose name we have already mentioned; who was assisted by most of those leaders, who, like him, had rendered themselves terrible in the present frontier-war. Their force was estimated at about 1600 men; of whom something less than one fourth were indians, led by their own chiefs; the others were disguised and painted in such a manner, as not to be distinguished from the savages, excepting only their officers, who being dressed in regimentals, carried the appearance of regulars. One of the smaller forts, which was mostly garrisoned by those called Tories, was by them given up, or as it was said betrayed. Another was taken by storm, where altho' they massacred the men in the most inhuman manner, they spared the women and children.

It seems odd enough, if not singular, that another Col. Butler, and said to be a near relation to the invader, should chance to have the defence of Wyoming, either committed to his charge, or by some means fall to his lot. This man, with nearly the whole force of the settlement, was stationed in the principal fort, called Kingston; whither also the women, children, and defenceless of all sorts, as the only place of common refuge, crowded for shelter and protection. It would seem, from his situation and force in that place, that he might there have waited, and successfully resisted, all the attempts of the enemy. But this man was so wretchedly weak, that he suffered himself to be enticed by his namesake and kinsman, to abandon the advantage and security afforded by his fortress, and to devote those under his charge to certain destruction, by exposing them naked to so severe an enemy. Under the colour of holding a parley for the conclusion of a treaty, he was led into an agreement, that upon the enemy withdrawing their force, he should march out to hold a conference with them in the open field; and that at so great a distance from the fort, as shut out every possibility of the protection which it otherwise afforded. To render this measure still more unaccountable, he at the same time shewed so great a distrust of the enemy, and seemed so thoroughly apprehensive of their designs, that he marched 400 men well armed, being nearly the whole strength of his garrison, to guard his person to the place of parley.

Upon his arrival there, he was greatly surprised at finding nobody to treat with; but not being willing to return without finishing his business, he advanced towards the foot of the neighbouring mountains, still hoping that he might hear or see something of those he wanted. As the country began to grow dark and woody, a flag at length appeared, at a considerable distance among the bushes, the holders of which seemed so much

much afraid of treachery and danger from his side, that they retired as he advanced; whilst he, endeavouring to remove this ill impression, still pursued the flag

This commander of a garrison did not once perceive his danger, until his party was thoroughly infected, and he was suddenly awakened from his dream, by finding it attacked at once on every side. His behaviour in this wretched situation could scarcely have been expected from the conduct which led him into it. He and his party, notwithstanding those circumstances of surprise and danger which might have disconcerted the most veteran troops, fought with resolution and bravery; and kept up so continual and heavy a fire for three quarters of an hour, that they seemed to gain a marked superiority over their numerous enemy.

In this critical moment of danger, some sudden impulse of fear, or premeditated treachery, in a soldier, which induced him to cry out aloud that the Colonel had ordered a retreat, determined at once the fate of the party, and possibly that of the final author of their ruin. In the state of confusion that ensued, the enemy breaking in on all sides without obstruction, commenced an unresisted slaughter. Considering the great superiority of numbers on the side of the victors, the fleetness of the savages, and the fierceness of the whole, together with the manner in which the vanquished had been originally surrounded, it affords no small room for astonishment, that the commander of the garrison, with about seventy of his party, should have been able to effect their escape, and to make their way good to a small fort on the other side of the river.

The conquerors immediately invested Fort Kingston; and, to cheer the drooping spirits of the weak remaining garrison, sent in for their contemplation the bloody scalps of 200 of their late relations, friends, and comrades. Col. Dennison, the present commander of the fort, seeing the impossibility of any effectual defence, not having force sufficient even to man the works for one effort, went with a flag to Butler, to know what terms he would grant on a surrender; to this application of weakness and misery, Butler, with all the phlegm of a real savage, answered in two short words, "The hatchet." In these dreadful circumstances, the unfortunate governor having defended his fort, until most of the garrison were killed or disabled, was at length compelled to surrender at discretion. Some of the unhappy persons in the fort were carried away alive; but the barbarous conquerors, to save the trouble of murder in detail, shut up the greater part promiscuously in the houses and barracks, which having then set on fire, they enjoyed the savage pleasure of beholding the whole consumed in one general blaze.

They then proceeded to the only remaining fort, called Wilkesborough, which, in hopes of obtaining mercy, was surrendered without resistance, or without even demanding any conditions. Here the tragedy was renewed with aggravated horrors. They found here about seventy of that sort of militia who are engaged by the different provinces, merely for the guard and defence of their respective frontiers, and who are not called to any other service. With these, as objects of particular enmity, the slaughter was begun; and they were butchered with every possible circumstance of the most deliberate, wanton, and savage cruelty. The remainder of the men, with the women and children, not demanding so much particular attention, were shut up as before in the houses, which being set on fire, they perished all together in the flames.

A general scene of devastation was now spread through all the townships. Fire, sword, and the other different instruments of destruction alternately triumphed. The corn-fields were set on fire, and the standing corn, now almost ready for the sickle, burnt as it grew. The houses, furniture, valuables of every kind, together with all those improvements which owed their rise to the persevering toil and patient industry of man, were as completely destroyed, as their nature, or the industry of the spoilers, would admit. The settlements of the Tories alone, generally escaped, and appeared as islands in the midst of the surrounding ruin. It has been often observed, that the practice and habit of cruelty with respect to any particular object, begets a facility in its execution, and a disposition to its commission, with regard to all others. Thus, these merciless ravagers, when the main objects of their cruelty were exhausted, seemed to direct their animosity to every part of living nature; and, as if it were a relaxation

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tion or amuſement, cut out the tongues of the horſes and cattle, leaving them ſtill alive only to prolong their agonies.

The following are a few of the more ſingular or detached circumſtances of barbarity, which are related as parts of this maſſacre. A Captain Bedlock, who had been taken priſoner, being ſtripped naked, had his body ſtuck full of ſharp pine ſplinters, and then a heap of knots of the ſame wood being piled round him, the whole was ſet on fire, and his two companions, the Captains Ranſon and Durgee, thrown alive into the flames. It is ſaid, that the returned Tories, who had at different times abandoned the ſettlement in order to join in thoſe ſavage expeditions, were the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their cruelty. Among theſe, one, whoſe mother had married a ſecond huſband, butchered with his own hands, both her, his father-in-law, his own ſiſters, and their infant children. Another, who, during his abſence, had ſent home ſeveral threats againſt the life of his father, now not only realized them in perſon, but was himſelf, with his own hands, the exterminator of his whole family; mother, brothers, and ſiſters, mingled their blood in one common carnage, with that of the ancient huſband and father.

However painful the taſk of reciting ſuch horrible barbarities, (many of the worſt circumſtances of which are ſpared), it may not be totally uſeleſs, if they ſerve to produce a diſlike of that promptitude of entering into wars, which is but too natural to people, as well as to princes, when they ſee the conſequences, which their paſſion, often for trivial and contemptible objects, ſo frequently produce; and by which they are led gradually, not only to great crimes and great misfortunes, but even to a total change and degradation of their nature.

It is neceſſary to obſerve with reſpect to the deſtruction of Wyoming, that as no narrative of the exploits of the leaders in that tranſaction, whether by authority or otherwiſe, has as yet appeared in this country, we can only rely, for the authenticity of the facts which we have ſtated, upon the accounts publiſhed by the Americans. As theſe have already been long expoſed to the view of all Europe, without their yet producing a ſingle contradiction, any natural, but improper partiality, which might be a temptation to induce us, either to draw a veil over the whole, or to ſuppreſs any of the parts of that tranſaction, would therefore of courſe be as fruitleſs in the effect, as diſgraceful in the deſign. Happy ſhould we deem it, for the honour of humanity, that the whole account was demonſtrated to be a fable. The event has already ſhewn the impolitic nature of theſe proceedings, which have only ſerved to fix a bitter and laſting reſentment in the minds of the coloniſts *.

* [Our author ſhould have given the evidence on which he relates the ſhocking barbarities here inſerted, "many of the worſt circumſtances of which," he ſays, "are ſpared;" and worſe circumſtances, ſurely, cannot eaſily be figured. As he tells us [34], that "the depoſitions of ſeveral ſoldiers were taken upon oath, authenticated in the uſual forms, and publiſhed by authority," this publication might very properly have found a place among the papers annexed to this hiſtory, along with the challenge given by the Marquis de la Fayette, and the Earl of Carliſle's anſwer, which are very properly there inſerted.]

[*To be continued.*]

An account of a Sicilian diver.

IN the times of Frederick King of Sicily, (ſays Kircher), there lived a celebrated diver, whoſe name was *Nicholas*; and who, from his amazing ſkill in ſwimming, and his perſeverance under water, was ſurnamed the *fiſh*. This man had from his infancy been uſed to the ſea; and earned his ſcanty ſubſiſtence by diving for corals and oyſters, which he ſent to the villagers on ſhore. His long acquaintance with the ſea, at laſt, brought it to be almoſt his natural element. He was frequently known to ſpend five days in the midſt of the waves, without any other proviſions than the fiſh which he caught there, and ate raw. He often ſwam over from Sicily into Calabria, a tempeſtuous and dangerous paſſage, carrying letters from the King. He was frequently known to ſwim among the gulfs of the Lipari iſlands, no way apprehenſive of danger.

Some mariners out at ſea one day obſerved ſomething at ſome diſtance from them, which they regarded as a ſea monſter; but upon its approach it was known to be Nicholas; whom they took into their ſhip. When they aſked him whither he was going in ſo ſtormy and rough a ſea, and at ſuch a diſtance from land? he

he ſhewed them a packet of letters, which he was carrying to one of the towns of Italy, exactly done up in a leather bag, in ſuch a manner as that they could not be wet by the ſea. He kept them thus company for ſome time on their voyage, converſing, and aſking queſtions; and after eating an hearty meal with them, he took his leave, and, jumping into the ſea, purſued his voyage alone.

In order to aid theſe powers of enduring in the deep, nature ſeemed to have aſſiſted him in a very extraordinary manner: for the ſpaces between his fingers and toes were webbed, as in a gooſe; and his cheſt became ſo very capacious, that he could take in, at one inſpiration, as much breath as would ſerve him for a whole day.

The account of ſo extraordinary a perſon did not fail to reach the King himſelf, who commanded Nicholas to be brought before him. It was no eaſy matter to find Nicholas, who generally ſpent his time in the ſolitudes of the deep; but, at laſt, after much ſearching, he was found, and brought before his Majeſty. The curioſity of this monarch had been long excited by the accounts he had heard of the bottom of the gulf of Charybdis; he now therefore conceived, that it would be a proper opportunity to have more certain information. He therefore commanded our poor diver to examine the bottom of this dreadful whirlpool; and as an incitement to his obedience, he ordered a golden cup to be flung into it. Nicholas was not inſenſible of the dangers to which he was expoſed, dangers known only to himſelf; and therefore he preſumed to remonſtrate: but the hopes of the reward, the deſire of pleaſing the King, and the pleaſure of ſhewing his ſkill, at laſt prevailed. He inſtantly jumped into the gulf, and was as inſtantly ſwallowed up in its boſom. He continued for three quarters of an hour below; during which time the King and his attendants remained on the ſhore, anxious for his fate: but he at laſt appeared, holding the cup in one hand, and making his way good among the waves with the other. It may be ſuppoſed he was received with applauſe when he came on ſhore: the cup was made the reward of his adventure; the King ordered him to be taken proper care of; and, as he was ſomewhat fatigued and debilitated by his labour, after an hearty meal, he was put to bed, and permitted to refreſh himſelf by ſleeping.

When his ſpirits were thus reſtored, he was brought to ſatisfy the King's curioſity with a narrative of the wonders he had ſeen; and his account was to the following effect. He would never, he ſaid, have obeyed the King's commands, had he been appriſed of half the dangers that were before him. There were four things, he ſaid, which rendered the gulf dreadful, not only to men, but to fiſhes themſelves: 1. The force of the water burſting up from the bottom, which required great ſtrength to reſiſt; 2. The abruptneſs of the rocks, that on every ſide threatened deſtruction; 3. The force of the whirlpool daſhing againſt thoſe rocks; and, 4. The number and magnitude of the polypus fiſh, ſome of which appeared as large as a man; and which, every where ſticking againſt the rocks, projected their fibrous arms to entangle him. Being aſked, how he was able ſo readily to find the cup that had been thrown in? he replied, that it happened to be flung by the waves into the cavity of a rock againſt which he himſelf was urged in his deſcent. This account, however, did not ſatisfy the King's curioſity. Being requeſted to venture once more into the gulf for further diſcoveries, he at firſt refuſed: but the King, deſirous of having the moſt exact information poſſible of all things to be found in the gulf, repeated his ſolicitations; and, to give them ſtill greater weight, produced a larger cup than the former, and added alſo a purſe of gold. Upon theſe conſiderations the unfortunate diver once again plunged into the whirlpool,—and was never heard of more.

ANECDOTE of King Arthur.

IT was formerly the practice for the Sovereigns of England to command their fleets in perſon. King Arthur is particularly mentioned, as being fond of naval expeditions. He was the firſt who commanded that reſpect to his navy, by obliging the ſhips of all nations to ſalute the Engliſh ſhips of war by lowering their top-ſails, as in like manner they were to ſalute the caſtles on ſhore, which he uſed to ſay was an acknowledgement that they were in the territories where they confeſſed a ſovereign power, and where they might receive protection. It was from that monarch that the practice of ſaluting with cannon was firſt introduced in Europe.

RE-

RETROSPECTION. A ſerious ode.

When I review my early days,
And look far back to youthful prime,
Alas! I cry, I've not been wiſe!
I've hid inſtructions from mine eyes,
And waſted half my time!

A thouſand keen reflections fill
The gloomy region of my breaſt:
I ſee I've broken many a vow,
I ſee I've liv'd—I know not how—
And robb'd my ſoul of reſt.

Alas, I ſee my mental powers
Were bent on trifles vain and light:
I've not improv'd my ſhining hours,
I've fool'd and toy'd till evening lours,
And tells th' approach of night.

Oh, could I once drive back the ſpheres,
And thoſe dear lapſed hours recall,
Methinks I'd form new hopes and fears,
Wiſdom ſhould charm my growing years,
And Virtue guide them all.

But what avails a wiſh ſo vain?
Or what relief can hence enſue?
As ſoon ſhall Time put back the ſun,
As I recall the race I've run,
Or what I've done undo.

The laws of unrelenting Fate
Admit of life no ſecond ſtage;
The ſcythe of Time (an awful truth!)
Admits but ONE IMPROVING YOUTH,
And ONE DECLINING AGE.

One comfort now alone remains,
One hope alone through grace is given:
If yet ſome future life is lent,
I may improve it to repent,
And fit my ſoul for heaven.

EPITAPH on Major ANDRE. [42. 593.]

"IS there no bright reverſion in the ſky,
For thoſe who greatly *think*, and bravely *die*?"
Yes, ſure there is, and Heav'n, with loud acclaim,
On orient ſtars ſhall 'grave thy deathleſs name.
Each patriot chief now hails thy glorious ghoſt,
And bids thee welcome to th' Elyſian coaſt.
What tho' no laurell'd urn thy bones inſhrine?
Unfading wreaths ſhall round thy temples twine.
What boots it, then, unmanly tears to ſhed,
Or mourn for thee as for the vulgar dead?
Britannia cries, "My ſons, reſtrain your woe;
No ſigh be heard, no tears be ſeen to flow.
Let ANDRE's name each gen'rous boſom warm,
String every nerve, prompt ev'ry hand to arm,
'Till the fell foes bewail their guilty deed,
And ſlaughter'd thouſands round their victim bleed!"

VERSES, written by a ſtudent, on the admiſſion of the Marquis of GRAHAM, *as Lord Chancellor of the Univerſity of Glaſgow;—elected, Dec. 27. 1780, in the room of his father, the Duke of* MONTROSE, *who reſigned.*

YE Muſes! join the pleaſing theme;
Ye Naiads! quit your ſilver ſtream;
Graces and Virtues! join the throng,
And gayly raiſe th' auſpicious ſong.

Nor woods I ſing, nor flow'ry dales,
Nor meadows rich, nor fertile vales:
When better ſung, not even theſe
Could boaſt the various taſte to pleaſe.

The time by ancient bards foretold,
Begins to dawn, the age of gold;
Truth plays on every ſhepherd's tongue,
Nature revives, and Time looks young.

A Youth appears! ye gracious Pow'rs
Who favour Contemplation's bow'rs,
It is your likeneſs ſure you choſe,
And ſent us down in young MONTROSE.

Long may his auſpices adorn
Our favour'd courts: may he return
To heaven and you, loaded with fame,
An honour'd age, and noble name.

May Pallas grace our ſage retreats,
The Muſes play around our ſeats,
And Learning ſimply dreſs'd appear,
And Wit our earneſt toils to cheer.

May *Alma Mater* grow in fame,
And lateſt years record her name.
Thus prays a youth:—the ſtudious ſwains,
Around ſend forth reſponſive ſtrains.

Glaſgow, Jan. 13. 1781.

EPITAPH in JAMAICA.

By Dr GOLDSMITH.

Not printed in his works.

On ZACHARY BAYLY, Eſq;

HE was a man,
To whom the endowments of Nature
Rendered thoſe of Art ſuperfluous.
He was wiſe,
Without the aſſiſtance of recorded Wiſdom.
And eloquent,
Beyond the precepts of ſcholaſtic Rhetoric.
His ſtudy
Was of Men, and not of Books;
And he drank of Knowledge,
Not from the Stream, but from the Source.
To Genius, which might have been
fortunate without Diligence,
He added a Diligence, which, without Genius,
Might have commanded Fortune.
He gathered riches with honour,
And ſeemed to poſſeſs them only to be liberal.
His private virtues
Were not leſs conſpicuous than
His public benevolence.
He conſidered Individuals as Brethren,
And his Country as a Parent.
May his talents be remembered with reſpect,
His virtues with emulation!

Lt-Gov. MOSES CORBET'S *Gazette-Extraordinary* [44.] *verſified.*

Earl H——gh's office, Jan. 9. 1781.

WIth diſpatches from Jerſey, Lieutenant G. Waugh
This day arrived here—with the news.
It was firſt ſent to Guernſey, to Governor Irving,
That the line of advice might be thus kept from ſwerving
'Tis too clear that the whole has been done in a hurry;
And no man can *write* or *fight* well in a flurry!
However, 'tis hoped the *miraculous fact*
Will appear from a view of this *ſimple extract*:
"—I am now to acquaint you, that without the leaſt warning—
The French landed here about two in the morning
The out-poſts I planted *ſo widely* aſunder,
That their paſs *through* unſeen, has excited my wonder!
Without trump, fife, or drum, they next march'd croſs the road,
And by ſix in the Market-place took their abode!
Nay, as if our ſurpriſe was ordained by Heaven!
Snug at roaſt did they make me a captive by ſeven!
Coming out, I look'd ſmall, I acknowledge, to find
I had left, in my *fury* my *ſmall cloaths* behind!
But my kind honeſt cook, *Dolly Giblet* by name,
With a bluſh brought them after, and cover'd my ſhame!
Yet, as Fortune would have it, my ſingle diſgrace
Was ſoon at an end, from a lucky releaſe,
Brought by the cool and magnanimous ſtand,
That mark'd the militia and troops I command.
Now our commandant halloo'd with voice from afar,
That they all had ſurrendered priſ'ners of war!
But whether Britiſh or French, I don't know, I declare!
Not a dog of them can, I am ſure, ſave his bacon,
For, thank God, ev'ry man was kill'd, wounded, or taken!
Poor Pierſon, whom *honour* call'd out of his bed,
At the cloſe of the action was ſhot through *the head.*
"P. S. I have priſ'ners five hundred at leaſt in my ſight,
One hundred are wounded, and more kill'd outright!
The reſt left their arms, when of fighting grown ſick, [Nick!
And flew like young devils, drove hard by old
But they cannot fly far, as they'll find to their ſorrow,
As I hope to take all, dead or living, to-morrow;
For now I've recovered my *fame* with my *breeches*,
I'll purſue them—o'er hedges!—rocks!—marches! and ditches!——
When I mention'd that *all* were kill'd, wounded, or taken,
I beg that the matter may not be miſtaken:
For thoſe only maim'd in a *leg* or a *thigh*,
You'll ſurely allow up the country might fly.
Our loſs—though my memory's ſomewhat confounded
May be fifty in ſlain, and half that number wounded.
My friend *Fredy Malcaſter*, brother to *Nelly*,
Has, as uſual, exerted himſelf, let me tell ye!
—As for me, I'm not hurt!—but two ſhots came ſo pat
They whiſtled their way through my *hat*:
What a narrow eſcape from their d——'d Gabe lead!
What a dreadful affair had they knock'd off my *head!*
Further news I tranſmit o'er to *England* to-morrow;
But ſend this if you can to diſpel all their ſorrow?"

DECEPTION; or, The vanity of human proſpects and poſſeſſions.

NO human views, or plans, or ſchemes,
Afford us ground for laſting peace;
They riſe and die like empty dreams,
And prove an unſubſtantial bliſs.

Our beauty fades, our flowers decay,
Our pleaſures diſappoint our hope:
Our expectations ſink away,
Nor can our prudence hold them up.

Yet men of every rank and ſtate,
Some plaything toſs from hand to hand:
For this they fearleſs tempt their fate,
For this they compaſs ſea and land.

In youthful days, with paſſions warm,
Some favourite object we purſue;
Till growing years diſſolve the charm;
And then we wiſh for ſomething new.

That ſomething new, with care obtain'd,
Makes ſmall addition to our ſtore:
'Twas but a tranſient good we gain'd;
And then we ſigh for ſomething more.

Alas, that ſomething, when poſſeſt,
With futile pleaſure cheats the mind;
While Truth ſtill whiſpers in the breaſt,
The darling wiſh is ſtill behind.

Hence flattering Hope, with placid mien,
Re-animates the panting race,
Till age and darkneſs cloſe the ſcene,
And then we cry, How vain the chace!

Thus round and round ſome giddy ſteep,
We fondly trace the changing ſhore;
Till, plung'd in Death's tremendous deep,
Our views are fix'd to change no more.

Marſhfield, Jan. 1. 1781. W. O.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

FOR ſome time paſt, Britain has got a new enemy almoſt every year.——In 1775, hoſtilities were begun in America, between her and her colonies; — in 1776 thoſe colonies declared themſelves independent of the mother country; — in 1778, France joined the revolted coloniſts againſt G. Britain; — in 1779, Spain, joined them alſo; — and in 1780, our ancient allies the Dutch, by refuſing to fulfil their treaties, and by ſupplying our enemies with naval and military ſtores, made Britain iſſue an order for general repriſals againſt them: — ſo that now, beſides our war with the revolted colonies, we are at war likewiſe with France, Spain, and the United Provinces, —without any allies; — nay, as a treaty of neutrality is entered into by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the United Provinces, by which theſe four powers engage to protect, jointly, the commerce of all and each of theſe confederated powers, under colour of which they may ſupply our enemies with all kinds of naval ſtores, they may be alſo conſidered as unfriendly to us.

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, December* 26. The Engliſh miniſter having lately preſented a memorial to our court, containing remonſtrances againſt the reſolution of her Imperial Majeſty perſiſting in the ſyſtem of armed neutrality, the Empreſs has returned for anſwer, "That her Imperial Majeſty hath nothing more at heart than to preſerve the good harmony and intelligence which hath hitherto ſubſiſted between Ruſſia and England; but that the dignity of her crown, and the intereſt of her ſubjects, would not permit her any longer to ſuffer the violences daily exerciſed towards her ſhips; that her Majeſty was aſtoniſhed, as well as all Europe, to experience a far better uſage from the Houſe of Bourbon, than from the court of G. Britain, though the Engliſh nation enjoyed in Ruſſia many more privileges than any other nation whatſoever; that, notwithſtanding her Imperial Majeſty had given ſufficient proofs of her intentions of preſerving the ſtricteſt neutrality, the hoſtile proceedings on the part of G. Britain towards the ſubjects of Ruſſia has not yet been ſuſpended; that her Imperial Majeſty could not ſuffer them any longer, and could by no means acknowledge the authority of Engliſh tribunals, which arrogate to themſelves the right of judging and diſpoſing of the ſhips and properties of the ſubjects of Ruſſia; that her Majeſty conſequently demanded a complete reſtitution of all the ſhips and effects belonging to her ſubjects, and a reaſonable compenſation for the damages, loſs of time, &c. without any juridical proceedings, delay, or proteſtation whatſoever; and in caſe of a refuſal of theſe equitable demands, her Majeſty would be under the neceſſity of having recourſe to means of violence."

ENGLAND.

On the 1ſt of January, new-year-day, George-Auguſtus-Frederick Prince of Wales, who was born on the 12th of Auguſt 1762, was declared of age, and appeared at court in his new character. — On the 18th, the day kept for her Majeſty's birth-day, the court was very brilliant; the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Maſter of the Rolls, the Lords Chief Juſtices of the King's-bench and Common Pleas, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and all the great officers of ſtate being preſent. At two o'clock, the Prince of Wales, attended by the Lord Southampton, and the whole of his ſuite [42. 675.], arrived. His Royal Highneſs went for a few minutes into the Queen's apartments; where he was joined by the Duke of Cumberland, who accompanied him to the drawing-room.

The King's ſecond ſon, Prince Frederick, who was born on the 16th of Auguſt 1763, and who, in 1764, was elected Biſhop of Oſnaburg, ſet out from the Queen's palace on Saturday morning, Dec. 30. accompanied by Col. Grenville, and Gen. Malitier, a German officer, on his way to the continent. The Princeſs Auguſta yacht lay at Margate for his reception. On Tueſday Jan. 2. his R. Highneſs was at Oſtend, where every mark of diſtinction due to his high rank was paid him.

The Count de Welderen, the Dutch Ambaſſador, ſet out from London, Jan. 1. [42. 706.], accompanied by his lady, and his ſecretary, for Harwich, in order to imbark for Helvoetſluys.

After the ordinary London gazette was publiſhed in the evening of Tueſday, Jan. 9. a gazette-extraordinary appeared; which we copy, viz.

"*St James's, Jan.* 9. This day arrived Lieut. Waugh, of the invalids, at the Earl of Hillſborough's office, with letters from Lt-Gov. Irving, of Guernſey, incloſing a letter to him from Lt-Gov. Corbet, of the iſland of Jerſey, dated, Jerſey, Jan. 6. 1781;—of which the following is an extract.

"I am now to acquaint you, that the French landed this morning, about two o'clock, between two poſts ſo diſtant that the guards did not perceive them. They marched acroſs the roads, and were in the market-place by ſix this morning. I was taken priſoner about ſeven; but I was fortunately releaſed by the very brave and ſteady behaviour of the troops and militia; and the commandant then informed me, that they ſurrendered priſoners of war. They were all taken, killed, or wounded. Poor Major Pierſon, exerting himſelf at the head of a brave troop of followers, at the cloſe of the affair, was unfortunately killed.

P. S. We have about 500 priſoners. Some hundreds are killed, and about 100 wounded. The reſt lett their arms, and are fled into the country; but I hope to have them all to-morrow.

Our loſs may be 50 killed, and perhaps half that number wounded.

My friend Mulcaſter has, as uſual, exerted himſelf. I am not hurt; but two ſhots through my hat.

I ſhall tranſmit particulars to-morrow morning to England; but ſend this if you can."

"*St James's, Jan.* 16. It appears from accounts from the iſland of Jerſey, that the French, to the number of 800, and upwards, landed before day-break on the 6th inſtant at the Bank du Violet.

That in their attempt to land, one privateer and four tranſport-veſſels were wrecked upon the rocks, whereby upwards of 200 men were loſt.

That the French General, Baron de Rullecourt, marched acroſs the country to the town of St Helier's, ſeized the avenues of the town and the guard, made priſoner Capt. Chaulton of the artillery, and ſent a detachment to ſeize the Lieutenant-Governor.

That the Lieutenant-Governor had by ſome means received information in time to diſpatch two meſſengers to the different ſtations of the 78th, 83d, and 95th regiments, and to the militia.

That immediately afterwards the Lieutenant Governor was taken priſoner, and carried to the French General, who was in the court-houſe; who immediately propoſed to him to ſign terms of capitulation, on pain of firing the town, and putting the inhabitants to the ſword, in caſe of refuſal.

That the Lieutenant-Governor repreſented, that, being a priſoner, he was deprived of all authority; and that therefore his ſigning any capitulation, or pretending to give any orders, could be of no avail.

That the General inſiſted however; and the Lieutenant-Governor, to avoid the conſequences, ſigned the capitulation.

That Elizabeth caſtle was ſummoned to ſurrender; which Capt. Aylward, who commanded there, peremptorily refuſed; and, firing upon the French, compelled them to retire.

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"*St James's, Jan.* 9. This day arrived Lieut. Waugh, of the invalids, at the Earl of Hillſborough's office, with letters from Lt-Gov. Irving, of Guernſey, incloſing a letter to him from Lt-Gov. Corbet, of the iſland of Jerſey, dated, Jerſey, Jan. 6. 1781;—of which the following is an extract.

"I am now to acquaint you, that the French landed this morning, about two o'clock, between two poſts ſo diſtant that the guards did not perceive them. They marched acroſs the roads, and were in the market-place by ſix this morning. I was taken priſoner about ſeven; but I was fortunately releaſed by the very brave and ſteady behaviour of the troops and militia; and the commandant then informed me, that they ſurrendered priſoners of war. They were all taken, killed, or wounded. Poor Major Pierſon, exerting himſelf at the head of a brave troop of followers, at the cloſe of the affair, was unfortunately killed.

P. S. We have about 500 priſoners. Some hundreds are killed, and about 100 wounded. The reſt left their arms, and are fled into the country; but I hope to have them all to-morrow.

Our loſs may be 50 killed, and perhaps half that number wounded.

My friend Mulcaſter has, as uſual, exerted himſelf. I am not hurt; but two ſhots through my hat.

I ſhall tranſmit particulars to-morrow morning to England; but ſend this if you can."

"*St James's, Jan.* 16. It appears from accounts from the iſland of Jerſey, that the French, to the number of 800, and upwards, landed before day-break on the 6th inſtant at the Bank du Violet.

That in their attempt to land, one privateer and four tranſport-veſſels were wrecked upon the rocks, whereby upwards of 200 men were loſt.

That the French General, Baron de Rullecourt, marched acroſs the country to the town of St Helier's, ſeized the avenues of the town and the guard, made priſoner Capt. Chaulton of the artillery, and ſent a detachment to ſeize the Lieutenant-Governor.

That the Lieutenant-Governor had by ſome means received information in time to diſpatch two meſſengers to the different ſtations of the 78th, 83d, and 95th regiments, and to the militia.

That immediately afterwards the Lieutenant Governor was taken priſoner, and carried to the French General, who was in the court-houſe; who immediately propoſed to him to ſign terms of capitulation, on pain of firing the town, and putting the inhabitants to the ſword, in caſe of refuſal.

That the Lieutenant-Governor repreſented, that, being a priſoner, he was deprived of all authority; and that therefore his ſigning any capitulation, or pretending to give any orders, could be of no avail.

That the General inſiſted however; and the Lieutenant-Governor, to avoid the conſequences, ſigned the capitulation.

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ſupported with equal ardour by the militia. Capt. Fraſer, with his detachment, came down the hill, and attacked them on the other ſide of the market-place; for there they had made their ſtand, placing cannon at each avenue. The fire was heavy whilſt it laſted: but the French were ſo preſſed on all ſides, that they were ſoon beat. Their commander, the Baron, had his lower jaw broke by a muſket-ſhot, one ſhot through his neck, and one or two through the thigh; he died that night of his wounds. He was buried with military honours. The Baron held our Governor by the arm, and kept him in the fire the whole time. Several of their officers were wounded; —no other killed there;—they had near 100 privates killed, and about 80 wounded, and 280 priſoners.

On our ſide, we ſuffered the irreparable loſs of poor Major Pierſon, who was ſhot through the heart juſt as Victory declared herſelf for him, to the regret of every body: no other officer killed or wounded; very few privates killed or wounded.

The Major was interred this afternoon about three a'clock, in the pariſh-church of St Hillery, with all the military funeral pomp poſſible: every regiment attended, with the Lieutenant-Governor, the ſtates of the iſland, and all the militia officers; in ſhort, no man could be more loved or reſpected when alive, than he was, or more lamented than he is. The king and the country have loſt a finiſhed gentleman, and a very promiſing brave young ſoldier. He died in the arms of victory, aged twenty-three." [41. 275.]

"*Orders. Head-quarters, Jan.* 7. 1781.

THE Governor cannot ſufficiently expreſs his thanks to the regulars for their diſtinguiſhed behaviour on Saturday, by which, and the countenance and aſſiſtance of the militia, he was releaſed, and the country ſaved. The death of Major Pierſon is a ſerious loſs in every ſenſe. He loſt his life exerting himſelf at the head of a ſet of brave men.

The garriſon of Eliſabeth's caſtle, under the command of Capt. Edwards, are equally comprehended, and moſt juſtly intitled to the ſame; and Capt. Mulcaſter's repairing to that garriſon ſo early as he did, was a ſerious aſſiſtance to thoſe troops, that gave proofs of their intentions.

Capt. Legeyt, of the Wiltſhire militia, who is now on this iſland, deſerves my beſt thanks for his readineſs and aſſiſtance.

The troops, &c. to return to their different poſts.

M. CORBET, Lieutenant-Governor."

George Lord Macartney, lately appointed by the Eaſt-India company Governor of Madraſs, ſet out from London, Jan. 15. attended by his ſecretaries and ſuite, for Ireland, in order to embark there for Madraſs.

A committee of proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the company's affairs at home and abroad, made their report, Dec. 20. by which there appeared on the debtor-ſide of the account, 9,708,626 l. and on the creditor-ſide 13,458,877 l. ſo that the balance in favour of the company appears to be 3,750,251 l; but as they have not included in the creditor-ſide the ſtores at Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay, &c. &c. the committee think that 7,038,889 l. is the proper ſum to ſtand at the foot of the creditor-ſide of the account.

On the 20th of January the purſers of eleven Eaſt Indiamen arrived at the India houſe, with the news of the arrival of theſe ſhips at Crookhaven on the 9th, viz. General Barker, Todd; Ganges, Richardſon; Talbot, Hindman; Norfolk, Bonham; Calcutta, Thompſon; and Ceres, Snow, from Coaſt and Bay; — Hawke, Cotton; Morſe, Kent; and Royal Henry, Dundas, from Bombay; — Worceſter, Cook, from China;— and Alfred, Brown, from Bombay and China.— This fleet came home under convoy of the Aſia, Belleiſle, Rippon, Prothée, and Hannibal. They ſailed from Madraſs the 7th of April, and from St Helena the 5th of November.

The diſtreſs of our Weſt-India iſlands by the late dreadful calamities [42. 652.] is not overlooked. —— A privy council was held, Jan. 5. for taking into conſideration the moſt effectual and ſpeedy method of ſending ſome relief to the inhabitants. — A meeting of gentlemen was held on that ſubject in the London tavern, Jan. 12. the Lord Mayor in the chair. It was firſt propoſed to enter into an immediate ſubſcription: but this was objected to; and it was reſolved, firſt to petition parliament.

The Lord Mayor acquainted a court of common council held Jan. 19. that he had called them at the requeſt of ſome of the

the firſt characters in the city, to conſider of a mode of co-operating with the merchants, traders, and others, in purſuance of certain reſolutions agreed to at a reſpectable meeting held at the London tavern on Friday the 12th, with regard to an application to parliament for the relief of our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in the Weſt Indies; and, on a motion by Mr Dunage, it was reſolved unanimouſly, to preſent a petition to the Houſe of Commons ſimilar to that agreed on by the Weſt India merchants. — A petition was accordingly prepared; and it was preſented on the 23d, viz.

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled,

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners muſt ever be ſenſibly affected by every event which concerns the intereſts of any part of their fellow-ſubjects, and cannot therefore be indifferent ſpectators of thoſe dreadful calamities with which it has pleaſed Divine Providence lately to viſit the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, at a time when this nation is engaged in a war, the principal ſeat of which has been in that quarter of the Britiſh dominions.

Your petitioners are not inſenſible of the univerſal and unbounded benevolence of the individuals of this country, which ſo eminently marks the national character, and makes Britons the object of admiration of all foreigners.

But loſſes of ſuch magnitude, and which require immediate reparation to the ſufferers, in order to prevent their total ruin, muſt far exceed the powers of private benefactions, and (as your petitioners humbly conceive) claim immediate relief from the hand of Parliament.

Your petitioners, therefore, in behalf of their ſuffering fellow-ſubjects in the Weſt Indies, humbly ſupplicate the immediate attention of Parliament to a ſubject of ſo great importance to the commercial intereſts of this kingdom; and humbly pray, that this Honourable Houſe will grant the ſufferers ſuch immediate and effectual relief as to them in their great wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet."

Towards the end of the month an advertiſement appeared from a committee appointed for receiving ſubſcriptions for relief of the unhappy ſufferers by the late dreadful calamities in the Weſt Indies; of which committee Sir Watkin Lewes, Lord Mayor, was preſident. They "give notice to all bodies-corporate, ſocieties, and the public in general, that ſubſcriptions will be received by the ſeveral bankers in London and Weſtminſter for this benevolent purpoſe: and it is requeſted, that all ſubſcriptions in any other part of G. Britain, or in Ireland, be paid into the hands of any bankers in or near the places of collection, to be by them remitted to their correſponding bankers in London."

Lord North, immediately after mentioning the Dutch war in the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 23. the firſt ſederunt after the receſs [9.], preſented two petitions, one from the ſufferers in Jamaica, the other from the ſufferers in Barbadoes; and the London petition was preſented immediately after; which were all referred to the committee of ſupply: and his Lordſhip made a motion in the ſupply-committee, next day, That 80,000 l. be granted to his Majeſty, to be diſpoſed of as to his wiſdom ſhall ſeem beſt, for the relief of the iſland of Barbadoes; and 40,000 l. for the relief of the iſland of Jamaica: which motions were agreed to unanimouſly.—— When Liſbon was deſtroyed by a dreadful earthquake, Nov. 1. 1755, 100,000 l. was granted by the Britiſh parliament for the relief of the ſufferers, in purſuance of a meſſage from the King, Nov. 28.; and a war-ſhip of 70 guns, ſailed from Portſmouth for Liſbon, Dec. 5. with 50,000 l. on board in ſpecie, and the value of the other half of the ſum granted in goods. [17. 557.]

In the London gazette of Jan. 13. we have an addreſs of the city of Edinburgh, which was preſented to the King by Thomas Dundas, Eſq; member for Stirlingſhire, and received very graciouſly, viz.

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Rt Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, of the City of Edinburgh, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, of the City of Edinburgh, beg leave to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of attachment to your Majeſty's perſon,

perſon, family, and government, by which we have uniformly been actuated.

The lenient meaſures your Majeſty has purſued with regard to the States-General of the United Provinces, muſt convince the world of the benignity and juſtice of your Majeſty's conduct toward them, and of your unwillingneſs to interrupt the friendſhip and good underſtanding which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, and proved ſo eſſential to the true intereſts of both.

Should your Majeſty, though contrary to your known diſpoſition, be obliged to continue hoſtilities againſt the States-General, we will zealouſly unite with our fellow-ſubjects in ſeconding the powerful efforts of your fleets and armies, and in ſupporting the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's crown and government.

That your Majeſty's reign may be long and proſperous, is the conſtant and ardent wiſh of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects,

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, of your ancient City of Edinburgh.

Signed in our name, and by our appointment, in our preſence, the ſeal of the city being affixed, this 1ſt day of January 1781,

DAVID STEUART, Provoſt."

[The preceding addreſs was reſolved on in the town council of Edinburgh unanimouſly; but there was a diviſion with reſpect to the perſon by whom it ſhould be preſented, Bailie Cleghorn moving for Sir Laurence Dundas, (the member choſen by thoſe of his ſide), and Old-Bailie Leſlie naming Mr Miller, (the ſitting member for the city); but it carried for Sir Laurence, 14 to 6.—— Sir Laurence being indiſpoſed, the addreſs was preſented by his ſon.]

The preceding is the only addreſs to the King that has appeared in the gazette ſince the commencement of hoſtilities againſt the Dutch.

By an order of council of Aug. 18. 1780 [42. 441.], an embargo was laid on all veſſels laden in the ports of G. Britain, with black cattle and hogs, beef, pork, butter, and cheeſe, or any ſort of proviſions, except fiſh, corn, or grain of any kind, or pulſe; but it was declared, that the embargo ſhould not extend to veſſels carrying proviſions to any of the ports in Europe, except the ports belonging to France or Spain; — and by an order of council of Jan. 1. 1781, this exception is extended to the ports belonging to the States-General of the United Provinces; and the embargo is to continue till further orders: ſo that no proviſions can at preſent be exported hence to any of the ports of the United Provinces.

Vice-Adm. Evans, naval commander in chief in the Downs, acquaints the Admiralty, in a letter dated Dec. 31. that he having learnt, that there was a Dutch ſhip of war at the back of the Goodwin, and the Marlborough and Bellona Britiſh war-ſhips appearing in ſight, he immediately ordered them to go in queſt of the Dutch ſhip; and that they returned to the Downs in the afternoon of Dec. 31. with the Dutch ſhip, which the Bellona took after an action of about half an hour, in which the Dutch ſhip had four men killed and twelve wounded, and the Bellona had one man killed and two wounded. The Dutch ſhip proves to be the Princeſs Carolina, of 54 guns and 300 men, from Amſterdam, bound to Liſbon.

The Hon. Capt. Keith Elphinſtone, of the Warwick, writes to the Admiralty from Spithead, Jan. 7. "I have the honour to inform the Board of the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, and of my having cruiſed, in company with the Edgar and Maidſtone, on the ſtation pointed out by my orders; alſo that, on the 5th inſtant, having parted company from the above ſhips, I fell in with, engaged, and took, a two-deck ſhip under Dutch colours (after having admoniſhed her commander to ſurrender without effect). She is the Rotterdam, belonging to the States-General, of 50 guns and 300 men, commanded by Mynheer Volbergen, eleven days from Holland, bound to the Weſt Indies. They had been twice attacked before this period. I had the good fortune to loſe no men; the ſails, maſts, and rigging, are cut to pieces. I have great ſatisfaction in acknowledging the obligation I am under to the officers of each claſs. The ſhip's company, notwithſtanding their being young in ſervice, and reduced in number by the ſeveral Dutch veſſels we had manned and ſent into port, conducted themſelves with becoming ſpirit and activity." *Lond. gaz.*

Lord Mulgrave, Captain of the Courageux, writes to the Admiralty from Spithead,

Spithead, Jan. 8. "I arrived here this morning, with La Minerve, French frigate, of 32 guns and 316 men, taken by the Courageux, in company with the Valiant, on the 4th of this month, about three in the afternoon, Uſhant bearing eaſt, diſtant fourteen leagues. She had ſailed from Breſt on the 3d, with La Fine, L'Aigrette, and La Diligente, to cruiſe for a fortnight off Scilly. The Chevalier de Grimouard, who commanded her, did not ſtrike till ſhe had been for about an hour under the fire of our broadſide, within muſquet-ſhot. From the ſhips being ſo near each other, the few ſhot fired by the frigate in the courſe of that time neceſſarily took place, by which the Courageux had ten men killed and ſeven wounded. The foremaſt, mizenmaſt, and bowſprit, are damaged. On board La Minerve, Monſ. Andrieu, one of the lieutenants, and forty-nine men, were killed; and twenty-three wounded; amongſt whom it is with great concern that I mention the Chevalier Grimouard, and his nephew Monſ. Noſſay, both I fear very dangerouſly. All her maſts were rendered unſerviceable, and the hull much damaged. The Valiant parted from us in chace of one of the other frigates. The diſabled ſituation of the prize made it abſolutely neceſſary to tow her into port." *Lond. gaz.*

Frequent mention was made in the papers, in the beginning of January and afterwards, that information had been given to the miniſtry, of there being emiſſaries, ſome of them of rank, in this kingdom, for procuring intelligence to the enemy. Among them was Don Franciſco Gorman y Macannon, a Spaniſh jeſuit, we ſuppoſe the prieſt found on board the Spaniſh packet which was taken by the Bellona privateer of Glaſgow [42. 490, 550.], who was ſaid to have broke his parole, and gone to Harwich, in order to have gone abroad, but was brought back by a meſſenger, and confined.

A foreigner who goes by the name of Baron de la Motte, was taken up at his lodgings in Mr Otley's, woollen draper in Bond ſtreet, on Friday evening, Jan. 5. his papers ſeized, and himſelf carried to Lord Hillſborough's office; where having undergone a long examination, he was the ſame night committed to the Tower. He is ſaid to be a major in the French ſervice in the Volontiers de Soubiſe regiment.

In conſequence, as was ſaid, of diſcoveries made in La Motte's papers, a meſſenger was diſpatched the ſame night at eleven o'clock, to apprehend a Henry Lutterlough, Eſq; of Wickham, near Portſmouth. This perſon is a German, and has been in America, an officer in one of the German regiments. The meſſenger reached his houſe about ſeven o'clock next morning, juſt as he was going to mount his horſe to go a-hunting. He ſhewed no ſigns of fear, but gave the meſſenger the keys of his drawers and cheſts. His papers were all put into a box, locked up, and ſealed, and the key given to himſelf. He was brought to London on Saturday night, but too late to be examined. On Monday he was carried to Lord Hillſborough's office, and underwent a long examination, and was again delivered into the cuſtody of the meſſenger.

On Monday night, Jan. 8. one Ryder was brought from Plymouth to Lord Hillſborough's office. This perſon is ſaid to have in the laſt war performed ſingular ſervices by his knowledge of the ſoundings on the enemy's coaſt, for which he was rewarded with a penſion of 200 l. a-year. He is ſaid to have been employed by the Admiralty in contriving ſignals; and to have traitorouſly informed the enemy of thoſe ſignals. He was examined on the 9th, and delivered again into the cuſtody of the meſſenger.

Some news-writers having had the temerity to ſay, that the Ruſſian ambaſſador acted as a kind of ſpy, and was connected with the perſons taken up, the following article appeared in the papers of Jan. 23.

"We have authority to aſſure the public, that all the ſtories lately propagated to the diſadvantage of the Ruſſian ambaſſador, are wholly without foundation; no foreign miniſter having ever behaved more unexceptionably, or in a more friendly manner towards this country."

IRELAND.

The Earl of Carliſle, lately appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, imbarked at Holyhead at one o'clock, Dec. 22. and arrived at Dublin about five in the evening of next day. His Lordſhip was received at landing with the uſual ceremonies. The council having been ſummoned to meet at nine o'clock, his Lordſhip was introduced in form to Lord

Buckingham, who received him ſitting under the canopy of ſtate in the preſence-chamber; whence a proceſſion was made to the council-chamber; where Lord Carliſle's commiſſion was read, and the oaths were adminiſtered to him; after which, his Lordſhip having received the ſword from Lord Buckingham, the great guns in the Phœnix park were fired, and anſwered by the regiments on duty, which were drawn up in College-green. His Excellency then repaired to the preſence-chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility, and other perſons of diſtinction, upon his ſafe arrival to take upon him the government of the kingdom.

In the morning of Dec. 30. the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, the late Lord Lieutenant, imbarked on board the Dorſet yacht, on his return to England. The Earls of Carliſle and Buckinghamſhire went together from Dublin caſtle in a chariot drawn by ſix horſes, and preceded by a leading coach and ſix in which were the officers of ſtate, to the Pigeon-houſe, where Lord Buckinghamſhire imbarked. They were attended by the nobility, perſons of diſtinction, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, ſeveral aldermen and citizens, and eſcorted by a ſquadron of dragoons. The proceſſion was very grand. Lord Buckinghamſhire received every demonſtration of reſpect from the people.

"*Dublin, Jan. 6.* Thurſday Francis Kinſclough, a combining journeyman-tailor, was convicted before Aldermen Darragh and Sliel, for quitting the work of Mr Leet, before the time for which he was retained expired. He was ordered to Bridewell to hard labour, purſuant to act of parliament." [42. 711.]

About the middle of January a recommendation was publiſhed from the altars of all the Roman-Catholic chapels in Dublin, to excite the benevolence of the congregations towards the relief of their unhappy brethren in the Weſt Indies, and pointing out the different places where they ſhould leave their contributions.

The houſe of Meſſ. Latouche, in Dublin, has ſubſcribed one thouſand pounds to the relief of their fellow-ſubjects in the Weſt Indies.

SCOTLAND.

A meeting of the Antiquarian ſociety lately eſtabliſhed in Edinburgh [42. 671, 695.], was held in that city, Jan. 16.

A letter from the Earl of Bute to the Earl of Buchan was laid before the meeting; in which the former of theſe two Noble Lords accepted the office of Preſident in terms which did honour to his Lordſhip and to the Society.

Sir Alexander Dick's preſent of ſpecimens of Roman arms found in a bed of marl in Duddingſton loch [42. 671.] was produced, with a rational account how they came there. One of theſe ſpecimens was a Roman *pugio*, (that *pugio* which, added to the Roman ſpear and buckler, conquered the world, and could conquer it again), of remarkable elegance and force in its form, the point and edge being extremely ſharp to ſtab and cut, and the weight thrown into the middle part, ſo as to give a heavy bruiſe and a long finding cut at the ſame time. A traction of one of theſe weapons having been analyſed, a mixture of tin was found in it. The Society have aſked Dr Black (perhaps the firſt Chymiſt in Europe) to make very particular examinations in farther analyſes, and poſſibly theſe may lead to improvements in the temper of war-arms.

While modern heroes are covering their ſoldiers with feathers, and many other idle fopperies of dreſs, perhaps it would be no affront to their underſtandings to be examining the weapons with which Cæſar and Scipio fought. If the privateers now fitting out in Scotland againſt the Dutch would arm their men with daggers of the ſame form with the one above mentioned, their enemies would ſoon be ſenſible of the difference between the Roman *pugio* and a modern cutlaſs.

Mr Berry, ſeal-engraver, preſented the Society with a *Scots Agate*, that is without compariſon the fineſt in Europe.

Lady Buchan, Mr John Dundas, and the Rev. Mr Stark, preſented the Society with Saxon, Roman, and other coins, in fine preſervation.

Many letters from gentlemen in diſtant parts of Scotland were produced, deſiring to be admitted members of the ſociety, and promiſing their aſſiſtance in the purſuit of the objects of it.

Mr Robertſon of Ladykirk read a ſuccinct account of the ſtate and progreſs of agriculture in Scotland, from the reign of Edgar King of Scotland, in the year 1098, till the Reformation, in the year 1560, following the true line of knowledge;

ledge; supporting his facts by extracts from ancient charters in private hands, records in public offices, statutes and ancient authors; and connecting them by showing the causes by which they were produced, and the consequences which followed. In this account, the importance of the subject is demonstrated; an idea different from that commonly adopted is given of that useful art; colonization is touched at; a method of stocking, labouring, sowing, and managing the produce, is proposed; the early efforts of our ancestors for promoting the cultivation of ground, are shown; and the author expresses his hopes, that other members or correspondents will further illustrate this useful and extensive subject, and carry down the progress till our own times.

Sir James Foulis of Collington sent a paper to the Society upon the origin of the Scots, in which his proofs and conjectures are founded upon his intimate acquaintance with the ancient Celtic language, perhaps the only true source of certainty on these subjects. That keenness of spirit (without which nothing great or good ever yet was accomplished) which directed his sword in his youth through the enemy's ranks, now impells him in his age to the prosecution of studies connected with the too-much forgotten honours of Scotland. It is with pleasure we hear, that, among others of his literary amusements, he is employed in explaining the ancient names of places in Scotland. These names, are always, in the Celtic language, descriptive of the natural situation of the place itself, or of some historical circumstance connected with it. A Highlander has a pleasure in travelling through the Highlands, of which a low-country man can have no conception. The name of every strath, hill, rivulet, or rock, carries a number of ideas into his mind. A lowlander, who understands not the origin of that name, has the perception only of mere sound in hearing it.

Mr Williams, author of the account of the ancient vitrified forts in Scotland [39. 442.], was too modest to call the attention of the Society to the project of a topographical account and map of the different coal-countries in Scotland, with all the circumstances attending them, which he has long meditated; but his friend Mr Cumming (who wishes for no greater honour than to have it engraved on his tomb-stone, that he was *the first Secretary to the Society of Scots Antiquaries*) presented it to the members as individuals. It is remarkable, that amidst all the attentions to natural history, since the days of Lord Bacon, in Britain, beyond all other countries, nothing has been written on the subject of coal, except by a native of this country, Mr Sinclair, in the last century. Men who consider that the natural and not the artificial productions of a county are the only true and lasting stamina of commerce in it, and who know, that lead, coal, salmon, and herring, are the four great articles of Scottish natural produce, will readily see of what consequence an able inquiry into any one of these four sources of employment may be. There is not a person in Scotland who, either as a proprietor of coal, or as an individual who burns it, or exports it, is not interested in the success of Mr Williams's inquiries; so that the Society does not stop at mere curiosity, but stretches to future utility.

Another meeting of the Society was held Jan. 29. A letter from Sir Laurence Dundas to the Earl of Buchan was produced, in which that Rt Hon. Gentleman expresses his intention of chearfully contributing his mite to the Society. — Two papers were produced, and read; one by Sir James Foulis of Colington, on the origin of the Scots; the other by the Earl of Buchan, correcting the errors that have been given of the famous Crichton [15. 431.], presenting an authentic life of that extraordinary genius, and accompanying it with his hitherto unpublished works. This collection was deposited in the library of the Society.

On the 23d of January the committee of weekly managers of the Edinburgh charity-workhouse admitted no less than fifty-three persons into that house, and supplied with meal forty-two others.

Thomas Gemmil, son of Peter Gemmil of Hillhead, Airshire, indicted, at the instance of John Walkinshaw-Crawford, Esq; of Crawfordland, for having wrote and conveyed, or caused to be conveyed, to an avenue leading to the house of Crawfordland, an incendiary letter, dated, Feb. 26. 1777, was tried before the high court of justiciary, Jan. 29. The counsel for the pannel contending, that the libel could not be found relevant upon the statute passed in the reign of George II. concern-

ing the ſending of incendiary letters, becauſe that act did not extend to Scotland, the counſel for the proſecutor declared, that they did not mean to plead the cauſe to the full extent of that act, by which a perſon convicted was guilty of felony without benefit of clergy, but were willing that the libel ſhould be reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment, and the trial proceed upon the common law of Scotland. The interlocutor on the relevancy was accordingly in theſe terms. The jury returned their verdict on the 31ſt, all in one voice finding the libel not proven: on which the pannel was abſoilzied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

Judgement was given by the court of ſeſſion, Jan. 31. in the reciprocal complaints by the oppoſite political parties in Edinburgh [42. 670.]. One of theſe complaints was at the inſtance of Treaſurer Scot, and others, friends of Mr Miller, and concluded with praying, that the election of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates made at laſt Michaelmas, might be ſet aſide, on account of Dean of Guild Grieve and Bailie Macdowal being diſqualified to vote, the former as treaſurer of the Trinity hoſpital, the latter as treaſurer of Heriot's hoſpital, which being offices held of the city, the complainers alledged, rendered the holders incapable of voting, and conſequently rendered the election made by the complainers the legal election, provided the preſes elected by them ſhould be found the legal preſes, and as ſuch intitled to a caſting vote [42. 500.]. The court unanimouſly found, "that the offices held by Meſſ. Grieve and Macdowal did not diſqualify them from electing or being elected Magiſtrates of Edinburgh; that the oldeſt Bailie in the abſence of the Lord Provoſt, had a right to the caſting vote as preſes of the meeting; and that Bailie Thomſon, who preſided at the election of the preſent Magiſtrates, was legally intitled to the caſting vote: and they found the complainers liable in expences. Several of the Lords expreſſed their diſapprobation of theſe proceſſes. The other complaint was at the inſtance of the friends of Sir Laurence Dundas, againſt Deacon Phin, for voting at the before mentioned election, though he was diſqualified by non-reſidence, and not paying rent and burden. The court diſmiſſed this complaint unanimouſly likewiſe, and found the complainers liable in Mr Phin's expences.

CAPTURES. [42. 715.]

From Lloyd's Liſt.

By Britiſh men of war.

By the Martha cutter: The Mercurius, Carr, from Amſterdam for Liſbon, with wheat, cheeſe, &c. carried into Dover.

By the Echo, Kite, and Cruiſer cutters: The Joanna Sophia, from L'Orient for Gottenburg; the Lindoboom, from Bourdeaux; the Young Vrow Agnetta, from Liſbon; the Juffrow Alletta, from Malaga for Oſtend; the Vreight and Stavenger, from Bourdeaux for Amſterdam; Town of Zorickzee, from St Antonio; and the Douſt Luſt, all Dutch, carried into Plymouth.

By the Porto: A Dutch ſhip from Dominica for Rotterdam; and a Pruſſian galliot, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam, with 190 hhds of tobacco, Dutch property, carried into Plymouth

By the Formidable: A Dutch dogger, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Veſtal frigate: The Three Friends, Napier, from Newry for London, retaken, and carried into Torbay.

By the George cutter: The Juffrow Sarah en Theodore Degar, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Perſeus and Zebra: The Vriendſchap, from Liſbon, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Jaſon frigate: The Sea-horſe dogger, from St Ubes for Fluſhing, and the St Maloes, a privateer of 4 guns, both carried into Portſmouth.

By the Tender bomb-ketch: The Vrowſchap, from Bourdeaux to Rotterdam, with wines, carried into Weymouth.

By the Danae frigate: The Fame letter of marque, from Amſterdam for Boſton, laden with tea, china, and bale goods, valued at 10,000 l. carried into Waterford.

By the Warwick man of war: The Herman Hindinga, with 400 hhds of tobacco, and the Jonge Garbrandt, a galliot, both carried into Exmouth; the Vrow Maria, for Rotterdam, with wine, and the Friendſhip Hendricks, for Amſterdam, with Spaniſh wool, &c. both carried into Portſmouth.

By the Pheaſant cutter: The Furet French privateer of 4 guns.

By the Warwick and other ſhips: The Two Siſters, from Seville for Oſtend, with fruit; the Clara, Ruyter, from Cadiz for Oſtend, with cochineal, indigo, Spaniſh wool, &c; and the Good Hope, from Trieſte, with bale goods.

By the Edgar and other ſhips: The Juffrow Gabriel, from Marſeilles for Amſterdam, with brandy, &c; the Geval Petro Jacob, from Grenada, with ſugar, cotton, &c.

By

By the Oiſeau: The De Harman, from Smyrna, with fruit.

By the Alarm and Veſtal: The Chriſtina Marguerite, and the Phœnix, both Swedes, from Havre for Cadiz, with flour; and the Neptune, a Glaſgow Weſt-India veſſel, retaken, all carried into Portſmouth.

By the Nimble cutter: The Leveren, from Amſterdam for St Vallery, with geneva, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Iſis: The Sea-poſt, from Amſterdam, for Cette, with tobacco, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Minerva frigate: The Thomas and Jonke, from Seville for Oſtend, with fruit, and the jonge Tans Tighelaar, from Bourdeaux for Amſterdam, both carried into Portſmouth.

By the Maidſtone frigate: The Anna en Agnes, from Valencia for Oſtend, with currants, &c.; the Maria Sophia, from St Martins for Rotterdam, with wine, &c.; and the Hett Hoff, from Bourdeaux for Amſterdam, with wine, all carried into Portſmouth.

By the Thunderer bomb: The Jonge Reverds, from Seville for Oſtend, with fruit; and the Eliſabeth, Corts, from Morlaix for Amſterdam, with honey, both carried into Portſmouth.

By the Wolf ſloop: The Reſtorer, Smidt, from Nantz for Rotterdam, with fruit, carried into Portſmouth. [48.]

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Hero, Le Lacheur: Le Guernand, a French ſnow, from Nantz.

By the Weymouth privateer: The Zeluſt, with bay ſalt, and the Jonge Anne, both from Sutton for Honfleur, carried into Weymouth road.

By the Alexander privateer of London: The Vrow Cornelia, from Barcelona, with 463 pipes of brandy.

By the Dolphin, Ford, of Penzance: Four Dutch veſſels, carried into Scilly.

By the Fox of London: A large Dutch ſhip, from Liſbon for France, carried into Penzance.

By the Ramſgate cutter: The Jonge Adrian, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam, carried into Ramſgate.

By the Cæſar privateer of Briſtol: The ſnow Hazard, from Nantz for St Domingo.

[*The reſt of the Captures in our next.*]

Ships of war commiſſioned, or new captains appointed. [42. 620.]

The favour of a correſpondent.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Princeſs Royal	98	J. T. Duckworth
Queen	98	Hon. Fr. Maitland
Prince George	98	Ja. Williams
Formidable	98	J. Cleland
Cambridge guard-ſh.	80	Broderick Hartwell
Dublin	74	Arch. Dickſon
Grafton	74	Wm Aſſleck
Hero	74	Ja. Hawker
Ruſſell	74	R. Haſwell
Warſpight guard-ſh.	74	W. Grant
Bienfaitant	64	Rich. Braithwaite
Intrepid	64	A. J. P. Molloy
Trident	64	Tho. Dumareſq
Yarmouth	64	Skeff. Lutwidge
Repulſe	64	Sir Digby Dent
Magnanime	64	Cha. Wolſley
Medway	60	H. Harmood
Aſſiſtance	50	Ja. Worth
Janus	44	W. H. K. O'Hara
Ulyſſes	44	John Thomas
Artois	40	John M'Bride
Belle Poule	38	Philip Patton
Amphion	32	John Bazely
Diamond	32	Chr. Parker
Loweſtoffe	32	Tho. Haynes
Proſelyte	32	John Brown
Brune	32	Fran. J. Hartwell
Lizard	28	Edm. Dod
Solebay	28	Cha. Holmes Everett
Triton	28	John M'Lawrin
Albemarle	28	Tho. Taylor
Hinchinbroke	28	Cha. Hotchkys
Clinton	28	Alex. Edgar
Greyhound	24	Wm Fooks
Garland	24	C. Chamberlayne
Pelican	24	Cuth. Collingwood
Syren	24	Iſaac Vaillant
Rover	18	Hen. Savage
Tobago	18	—— Rowley
Fortune	18	John Bieton
Echo	18	John Manley
Shark	16	Rob. M'Douall
Oporto	16	Hon. Tho. Lumley
Porcupine	16	—— Trott
Badger	14	James Cornwallis
Hornet	14	Edw. Edwards
Lynx	14	Ja. Norman
Martin	14	Wm Wardlaw
Lively	14	Wm Carlyon
Victor	14	E. J. Moriarty
St Vincenté	14	—— Wilkinſon
Pelican	14	J. Hardy
Jamaica	14	—— Dickſon
Ranger	12	R. Barton
Rattleſnake	12	H. Clements
Carcaſs	8	J. Young
Lightning fire-ſhip	8	—— Campbell
Armed Ships.		
Nabob	20	W. Oſborne
William	20	Tho. Rawe
Lord Amherſt	20	Ja. Kinner
Germain	20	Fr. Th. Drake
Sandwich	20	William Bett

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 7. 1781. At Leith, Alexander Duncan, Eſq; late a captain in the ſervice of the Eaſt-

Eaſt-India company, to Miſs Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of the deceaſed Colonel Campbell Dalrymple.

At Dublin, the Earl of Laneſborough, to Miſs Latouche

22. At Saltcoats, Robert Reid Cunningham of Auchinharvie, Eſq; to Miſs Annabella Reid, of Saltcoats.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 6. The Lady of Sir James Baird of Saughtonhall, Bt, of a daughter.

13. At Edinburgh, Lady Grant of Grant, of a daughter.

31. The Counteſs of Traquair, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

"*Bermudas, Dec.* 10. 1780. About ſix weeks ago, Lord Drummond (ſon of the Earl of Perth) died here, aged 43. In 1776, he was an officer in the King's troops at New York, (two letters paſſed between his Lordſhip and Lord Howe [38. 585.] relating to a peace), and was taken priſoner. Waſhington gave him leave to go to New York on parole. That city being too cold for his weak conſtitution in winter, he aſked permiſſion to come and reſide in this iſland, which is reckoned the fineſt air in the univerſe; which was refuſed. His health, however, declining, he took his paſſage in a veſſel bound hither, arrived ſafe, and has lived among us four years, beloved by every one for his polite behaviour and good qualities."

Letters from Adm. Rodney bring an account of the death of the Hon. James Pitt, third ſon of the late Earl of Chatham, and captain of the Hornet ſloop of war.

Dec. 28. At Weſtport, county of Mayo, Ireland, in the 50th year of his age, Peter Earl of Altamont, Viſc. Weſtport, and Baron Mount Eagle. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon John Browne, commonly called Lord Weſtport.

In the county of Down, Ireland, Mr William Fergie. When he was put into the coffin, and weighed, the groſs weight was 600 wt; ſo that, allowance being made for the coffin, he could not be leſs than 40 ſtone.

At London, Mary Parker, aged 108. She retained her faculties till within a few days of her death.

29. At London, aged 100 years, Dr Kennedy, F. R. S. formerly phyſician to the Britiſh factory at Liſbon

At their houſe at Purſer's Croſs, Fulham, Mrs Elizabeth and Mrs Frances Turberville, in the 77th year of their age, of an ancient and reſpectable weſt-country family. They were twin ſiſters, and both died unmarried; never were known to live ſeparate; died within a few days of each other; and were interred the ſame day in one vault.

Jan. 1. 1781. At London, the Lady of Lord Foley.

1. Sir Henry Lippincott, member for Briſtol.

3. At Monymuſk, Mr Alexander Simpſon, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 83d year of his age, and 61ſt of his miniſtry.

3. At London, James Forſter, Eſq; one of the four King's ſerjeants, and chief juſtice in the Iſle of Ely.

At London, John Lind, Eſq; a gentleman at the bar, well known for the famous anſwer to the declaration of the rebel Congreſs, and other performances equally well received [38. 652.; — 39. 293.]

5. In the tolbooth of Edinburgh, Iſabel Curry. She was committed to priſon on the 1ſt of July laſt, by warrant of the ſheriff, for the murder of her baſtard child, of about four months old, at the waulk-mill of Borthwick. From a precognition taken before the magiſtrates, it appears, that ſhe had for ſome months paſt been declining in health; that ſhe had received every proper aſſiſtance; and in particular, that Dr Cullen very humanely viſited her upon ſeveral occaſions, and ſupplied her with medicine.

5. At London, in the morning, Mrs Allen, wife of Mr Joſeph Allen bricklayer; and at about three o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day died Mr Allen. They had been married fifty-three years. Mr Allen had been often heard to ſay, that he ſhould not ſurvive his wife many hours. Their corpſes were laid out on the ſame bed, and were buried in the ſame grave.

7. At London, Henry Davidſon, Eſq; of Tulloch, Roſs-ſhire.

8. At his houſe in Air, William Duff, Eſq; of Crombie, Advocate.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Peter Edgar of Bridgelands.

11. At London, Dr Chalmer, a Popiſh prieſt, and titular biſhop of London.

12. At Edinburgh, James Carmichael of Hailes, Eſq; clerk to the ſignet.

12. At Tarvit, Fifeſhire, Mrs Anne Moncrieff, relict of Dr James Rigg of Dounfield.

12. At Bellintomb in Strathſpey, Mrs Charlotte Urquhart, eldeſt daughter of the late Capt. Charles Urquhart of Burdſyards, and ſpouſe of Lieut. James Grant of Bellintomb.

12. At Stapleton, near Briſtol, James Tierney, Eſq; of London, one of the commiſſioners appointed to examine the public accounts, and deputy-governor of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance-company.

12. Near Diſs, in Norfolk, aged 111, Mr Alexander Rawlinſon, a wealthy farmer.

13. In Italy, in a very advanced age, the Counteſs-dowager of Orford. By her death,

a jointure of 12,000 l. a-year devolves on the Earl of Orford. Her Ladyſhip, by her own deſire, was to be buried in Italy.

13. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, John Ogilvy of Pockneave, Eſq;

14. At Largie, Mrs Macdonald, dowager of Largie.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Houſtoun, relict of Mr Peterſon Wallace, clerk to the ſignet

14. At Dumfries, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs Margaret Mitchelſon, mother of twenty-three children, grandmother of ſeventeen, and great-grandmother of three.

15. At his houſe in Roſs-ſhire, in the 73d year of his age, William Mackenzie of Strathgarvie, Eſq;

17. At Bonn, Mr Creffener, miniſter-plenipotentiary from the court of London to the Elector of Cologne, &c. in the 81ſt year of his age.

18. At Hamilton, Miſs St Clare, only child of the late William St Clare, Eſq; of Roſlin

19. At Thurdeſcoft in Caithneſs, Mr Alexander Morton, late profeſſor of humanity in the college of St Andrew's.

19. At Kinguſſie, Mr William Blair, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 87th year of his age.

20. At Rothſay, iſland of Bute, Miſs Mary Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed Adam Campbell, Eſq; of Danna

20. At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Crow, daughter of the deceaſed William Crow, Eſq; of Netherbyres

23. Mr Laurence Douglas, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Dalkeith.

24. At Stranraer, Mrs Eliſabeth Macdowal, ſiſter to the deceaſed John Macdowal, Eſq; of Freugh.

25. At St Andrew's, Mrs Spens of Lathallan.

26. At Croſsmichael, Mr Nathaniel M'Kie, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 66th year of his age, and 42d of his miniſtry.

27. Charles Carnegy, Eſq; of Lochlair.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Jan. 9. to confirm the appointment of John Macpherſon, Eſq; to be one of the Counſellors of the Governor-General and Council of the Preſidency of Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Richard Barwell, Eſq;

13. to appoint William Lance, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſioners for victualling the Navy, in the room of Thomas Colby, Eſq; deceaſed.

16. to grant to Herbert Lloyd, Eſq; the offices of his Majeſty's Chamberlain and Chancellor in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and of the towns and boroughs of Carmarthen and Haverford-Weſt, in the room of Jeremiah Lloyd, Eſq; deceaſed.

20. to appoint Alexander Udny, George Brown, Gilbert Laurie, and Thomas Wharton, Eſqs, together with James Stoddart, Eſq; [merchant, and lately Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh], (in the room of Thomas Lockhart, Eſq; deceaſed), to be Commiſſioners of Excife in Scotland.

20. to order letters-patent under the great ſeal of Ireland, for the promotion of Dr Richard Woodward, dean of St Macartin Clogher, to the Biſhoprick of Cloyne, vacant by the death of Dr George Chinnery.

— Alſo like letters-patent for the promotion of William Cecil Pery, M. A. dean of Derry, to the United Biſhopricks of Killala and Achonry, vacant by the death of Dr Samuel Hutchinſon.

30. to preſent the Rev. Mr Hugh M'Diarmot to the pariſh of Comrie, Perthſhire, vacant by the death of Mr Robert Menzies.

30. to preſent the Rev. Mr Alexander Duff to the pariſh of Monymuſk, Aberdeenſhire, vacant by the death of Mr Alexander Simpſon.

30. to appoint Montagu Burgoyne, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſioners for victualling the Navy, in the room of his father Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bt, deceaſed.

Jan. 13 The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint George Auguſtus North, Eſq; to be her Majeſty's Secretary, and Comptroller of her Houſehold, in the room of James Harris, Eſq; deceaſed.

From other papers, &c.

William Dean Poyntz, Eſq; is appointed Paymaſter of the Britiſh forces in America.

Mr Godfrey M'Calman ſurgeon in Greenock, after private and public examinations, has received a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh.

War-office, Jan 6. 1781.

99 h foot: Capt.-Lieut. William Giles to be Captain, vice Joſeph Smith Speer; and Lieut Harry Percy Monck to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Giles.

Fencible batt. of the Iſle of Man: John Taubman, Eſq; to be Captain of a Company.

Thomas Smelt, Eſq; to be Town-major of Portſmouth, vice Patrick Douglas.

War-office, Jan. 9.

17th light dragoons: Capt.-Lieut Robert Archdale to be Captain, vice Eraſmus Corbett; and Lieut. J Smith Bradſhaw to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Archdale.

47 h foot: Capt.-Lieut. William Featherſtone, from 21ſt foot, to be Captain, vice James Henry Craig.

57th

57th foot: Lieut. William Balfour to be Captain, vice Mathew Anketel.

76th foot: Lieut. David Barclay to be Captain, vice —— Macdonald.

84th foot, 2d batt: Lieut. James Lundin to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Maclean.

Benjamin Loring, Hofpital Mate, to be Surgeon to the General Hofpital in North America, vice John Jefferies.

J. Warfon, Hofpital Mate, to be Apothecary to ditto.

War-office, Jan. 13.

27th foot: Maj. Joſeph Fergufon, of 46th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Edward Mitchell.

46th foot: Capt. Mathew Johnſon to be Major, vice Joſeph Fergufon; Capt.-Lieut. William Hewitſon to be Captain, vice Mathew Johnſon; and Capt. Lieut. Alexander David Bradſhaw, of 87th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Hewetſon.

55th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Chriſtopher Forſter to be Captain, vice John Campbell; and Lieut. William Gomm, of 46th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Chriſtopher Forſter.

87th foot: Lieut. George Manning, of 86th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander David Bradſhaw.

Apothecary Thomas Armorer to be Surgeon to the General Hotpital in the Leeward Iſlands, vice —— Knowles.

Surgeon Stephen Paterſon, of 46th foot, to be Apothecary, vice Thomas Armorer.

War-office, Jan. 23.

98th regiment of foot.

Major: George Hutchinſon, Eſq;

Captains: Lieut. Adam Romaine, of 11th foot; and Lieut. Broxholme Jenkinſon, of 1ſt foot.

War-office, Jan 27.

98th foot: Lieut. James Smyth Symes, of 5th foot, to be Captain.

100th regiment of foot.

Major: Capt. Henry Rooke, of 86th foot.

Captain: Lieut. John French, of 83d foot.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

4th horſe: Maj. Richard Vyſe, of the 18th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Philip Crampton, who retires.

3d foot: Capt.-Lieut. Oliver Lambert to be Captain, vice David Honywood, deceaſed; Eldeſt Lieut. Charles M'Murdo to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Lambert; Lieut. John Biddulph to be Captain, vice Patrick Don, who retires.

19th foot: Maj. John Marjoribanks to be Major, vice William Hatfell, who retires; and Lieut. William Sleigh to be Captain, vice Marjoribanks.

30th foot: Lieut. William Wilkinſon to be Captain, vice Henry Roper, by purchaſe; and Lieut. Charles Cracroft to be Captain, vice Robert Hobart, by purchaſe.

32d foot: Lieut. Robert Riddell, of 14th dragoons, to be Captain, vice Abdy Maw, who retires.

36th foot: Capt. John Knox, of 67th foot, to be Major, vice Sir Edward Bannerman, who retires.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Feb. 9. 1781.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.	18s. 3d.
Bear,	14s. 6d.	13s. 9d.	12s. 6d.
Oats,	12s. 6d.	12s. 0d.	10s. 9d.
Peaſe,	10s. 0d	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Feb. 20. 1781 Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 7d. Peaſe-meal, 6d 2f.

Burials in the Greyfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in January 1781.

Males 48 } 93. Increaſed 7.
Females 45 }

Age.		No	Diſeaſes.	No
Under	2	48	Aged ——	10
2 &	5	12	Aſthma ——	3
5 &	10	5	Bowelhive ——	3
10 &	20	2	Childbed ——	1
20 &	30	2	Chincough ——	2
30 &	40	3	Conſumption ——	14
40 &	50	2	Fever ——	7
50 &	60	4	Small pox ——	38
60 &	70	5	Stillborn ——	3
70 &	80	6	Suddenly ——	3
80 &	90	4	Teething ——	6
90 &	100	0	Water in the head	2

Between

PRICES of STOCKS.

Jan. 16. 1781.

India Stock, 146.
South Sea Old Ann. 55 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
3 per cent. Conſ 58 1 4th.
India Ann 54 3 4ths a 55.
4 per cent Conſ 56 3 4 hs a 57.
Ditto New 1777, 70 3 8ths a 1 half.
Ind a Bonds, 5 s. Pr.
Navy and Vict Bills, 13 1 4th per cent.
Long Annuities, 15 9 16ths a 5 3ds.
Ann 1778, 11 9 16ths a 5 8ths.
Exchequer Bills, 2 s a 3 s. Pr.

Jan. 29

3 per cent Bk red 56 7 8 hs a 57
3 per cent Conſ 58 a 57 7 8ths
4 per cent. Conſ 56 5 8 hs a 3 4 hs.
Ditto New 1777, 7 1 half a 3 8ths.
India Bonds, 9 s a 11 s. Pr.
Navy and Vict Bills, 13 1 8th a 1 4th.
Long Annuities, 15 9 16 hs a 5 8ths.
Ann 1778, 11 7 16ths a 1 half.
Exchequer Bills, 4 s. Pr.